THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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TO THE FAITHFUL IN CHRIST JESUS.

WHAT is the cause of the Sectarianism of the Christian Church!

Is it not, that all have departed from the apostolic standard, and thereby set at nought the sovereignty of Jehovah, and impugned the wisdom of the Most High, as revealed in His Word? —2 Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Of what use is a Divine Revelation if it may be departed from, either in doctrine or practice, at the will of men? How unlike that of the Bereans of old, is such conduct! Is it to be wondered at, that the churches now meet not with the like approbation of the Spirit of the Lord, but are left so much to their own inventions!—Psalm xcix.

A few disciples of Jesus, being convinced of the universal departure of the Churches from the simplicity of the Gospel, having met together for some time, in dependence upon the Lord, and in accordance with His Word, are desirous of ascertaining if any immersed believers are willing to unite with them in more publicly asserting the honour of the Lord, through the fellowship of a church.

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In the short space of seven years the Board have received on the foundation one hundred and sixty-eight children, and they have now under their care ninety-nine; but the numbers earnestly craving admission have been fourfold greater than those actually received to the benefits of the charity.

A house was engaged for the use of the infant family in the inviting locality of Stamford Hill. This, however, was soon filled; and the Committee were under the necessity of engaging another roomy dwelling, as a nursery for the younger children. Both these habitations are now full; and the larger of the two passed into other hands at March last. It has become, therefore, an anxious and urgent question with the Committee, what course they should take on the occasion. They have always felt that they needed many arrangements for the comfort, if not for the welfare, of such a family, which temporary dwellings could not supply. Since they have had two houses, the difficulties and the expenses have necessarily increased. They are now at a rental of £220 per annum; and they could not be justified in making any improvements and enlargements on property, in which they have no permanent interest. All their arrangements, in fact, are temporary, inconvenient, and expensive; but they have existed long enough to know, that a permanent provision is required for their object; and that it ought to be so made as to secure *economy* and *efficiency* in the future working of the charity.

These several considerations have led the Committee to one conclusion—that it is expedient and necessary to erect a suitable habitation for their fatherless family at as early a period as possible.

In fulfilling such intention, a Building Fund was opened at the Dinner, in 1850, under the auspices of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and with the unanimous approval of the company present. The Board propose,

1. To erect a suitable Asylum, for the accommodation of not less than Two Hundred Orphans, sufficiently near to London for convenience, and yet so distant as to secure the best air and ventilation.

2. They propose to move to this important object, with the strictest regard to economy.

3. They propose not to take any direct steps towards its execution, till one-half the estimated cost is realized.

4. They desire to make it in every sense a model institution, for the care and education of infant life; and where, possibly, many may be prepared efficiently as the teachers of others.

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4. Persons obtaining, in small sums, Five Guineas, or upwards, in favour of the object, not otherwise to be recorded, will be entitled to a Life-vote on every Five Guineas so contributed.

5. Persons already subscribers, by doubling their subscriptions for the next five years, may greatly assist the object and encourage the Board in its prosecution.

6. It were a happy occurrence if Divine Providence should dispose some noble heart to do more than they dare suggest. Can the benevolent have a more worthy object before them, than to secure a lasting home for the destitute orphan? If it is good to bless the widow and the fatherless, is it not both wise and good to do it in perpetuity—that though our life pass away, our deed may live on for ages to come?

It is readily admitted, that the object before them is considerable; and that it can only be secured by liberal and earnest effort. But the case is so plain, and the claim so palpable, that the Board look to the issue with confidence. Their object is not sectarian, not local, not doubtful. It is not sectarian, for it receives all without constraining the conscience of any; it is not local, for it is for the nation, for the world, for as many, without distinction of place, as seek its aid; and it is not doubtful, for whatever doubt may settle on other charitable efforts, all must allow that it is the plain duty of social life, and the highest expression of religion itself, to visit and relieve the widow and the fatherless, in their deep and bitter affliction.

The subject, perhaps, admits of only one other remark, and that is, that it is necessary. True, much has been done for the Orphan; but not for the Infant Orphan. Till lately nothing was done. Apart from this effort, there is still but one Institution for his relief. It has advanced prosperously; but unhappily it has adopted an exclusive and sectarian character. Were it not so, there would still be an urgent demand for extended help. It has been ascertained that of the class of Orphans needing assistance, the majority are under seven years of age; and all must allow that the Infant Orphan has not the less but the greater claim on public sympathy and beneficence.

Every suggestion of mercy seems to unite in pleading with the kind heart, and the enlightened mind, on behalf of charity so directed. What is it in affliction that seizes instinctively on our compassion? Is it weakness? What so weak as an infant? Is it innocence? What so innocent as a babe in its tears? Is it destitution? What so destitute and forlorn as an infant bereft of its parent—while yet unconscious of its loss—on whose lips the word "father" shall never dwell? Because they are so young, we shall pity them—because they are so innocent, we shall love them—because they are so utterly helpless, we shall make haste to help them. And, if a higher and holier motive should sustain us in this labour of love, our service will be done, not merely to them, but to Him who hath said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

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Oct. 21, 1851. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

LATENT POWER UNDEVELOPED.

SINCE the revival of letters, all great enterprises the success of which depended upon an alteration in the under-currents of a nation's opinions and sentiments, have answered their ends in proportion to the use they have made of education and the press. Of the former, it is not our purpose, at the present moment, to speak. That it has been, and is generally, neglected by Dissenters, as a means of perpetuating and extending a knowledge of the ecclesiastical truths they profess, must be sorrowfully admitted, we believe, by their fastest friends. The latter, if not so entirely consigned to disuse, has been comparatively little relied upon, never very systematically employed, almost invariably left to a languishing and precarious condition of existence.

We are not about to become the apologists for this suicidal neglect—but we deem it but simple justice to take into account, in passing judgment on the conduct of Dissenters in regard to this matter, those considerations which throw some light upon what would otherwise be set down as inexcusable folly.

It is to be remembered, then, that Dissent from the Established Church of these realms has always entailed upon those who profess it great social disadvantages. It is a practical protest against that which enjoys the highest sanctions of the land, and monopolizes immense privileges. It is very much what Christianity itself was in the earlier ages, a badge of reproach and contempt in the eyes of the great, the noble, the learned, and the rich. It shuts a man out from the higher walks of society—it drives him into a narrow circle of friendly intercourse—it banishes his children from national educational institutions—it ensures his being regarded and treated as one belonging to a lower caste—it places obstacles in the way of his intellectual and even moral development—it nips in the bud many of the motives which stimulate other minds—and it frequently casts a gloom over his worldly prospects. It has in itself, it is true, *if affectionately and reverentially cherished*, an ample fund of compensation for these disadvantages—but, if taken up on any lower ground than love to it, *for its own sake*, it does little or nothing to exalt *the man*, whilst, unhappily, it does much to depress his position.

Now, in the present day, Dissent is to a very large extent, hereditary. Its ranks, of course, are in some measure recruited from without its own sphere—and some of those who were born into a position of Nonconformity, and have become habituated to it by early associations, have also made it their deliberate choice, after impartial investigation, and on matured conviction. But the main bulk of Dissenters are what they are for other reasons than an intelligent appreciation of its principles, and hence, they find nothing in the truths they hold to repay them for the loss of the advantages they forfeit. The general consequence is, that as soon as talent, wealth, or alliance, raises them to a social condition above that which is averaged by the body, there is a manifest tendency to fly off, which is but feebly checked by any attachment to truth. Even where such check is sufficiently powerful to prevent the absorption of one generation by the Establishment, it seldom has influence over the next. The parents close their days in the sphere to which habit has bound them, but the young people hasten from it to one which opens to them a much wider and a somewhat brighter career. It thus happens that Dissent parts with most of the power and influence latent within it, as soon as they reach a given height of social consideration; and, just as water, at boiling point, ceases to absorb more heat, and gives off all further additions of it in the shape of vapour, so Nonconformity appears, under present arrangements, to have but a limited capacity of worldly respectability, and, as a predominating rule, parts with it to the Establishment, as soon as it might be available as an operative power.

These things being duly considered, it need not, we think, awaken much surprise, that the press, as a weapon of controversial warfare, or rather, perhaps, as an agency for the formation of public opinion, is underrated by Dissenters. The staple of our Nonconforming bodies consists of those who are condemned to fight the battle of life with the odds against them, and the time and energy which they find it necessary to expend in maintaining their very moderate worldly position, incapacitate them for any but the most casual and superficial literary cultivation. That which they resort to but little for themselves, they are not likely to value for its possible influence over others. They are without sufficient experience to guide them, and their faith is consequently weak. Besides, the influence of the press on society, in any given direction, however sure, is slow in producing manifest results. It requires, sometimes, in order to the attainment of its object, the lapse of a generation or two. Its fruits must be long and patiently waited for. Its operations cannot be traced. They are often extremely indirect and circuitous—almost always concealed from notice. Hence, a systematic prosecution of any great change, by means of the press, demands a breadth of plan, an intensity of will, and a perseverance in action, which are by no means common. For these reasons, it is never so effectively resorted to, as by those who have resources upon which they can draw without stint, and a purpose which has leisure to wait a very gradual realization.

Whether their treatment of the press by Dissenters is to be counted a misfortune or a fault, or whether it is to be regarded as partaking of both, certain it is that they have habitually left it as a weapon fit only to be hung up and to rust. No doubt, they may proudly point to individuals connected with them, who have made honourable contributions to the world's literature. But all attempts hitherto to wield the press as a power in furtherance of their own principles they have but coldly encouraged, where they have not positively decried. Their books are seldom imbued with the secret spirit of those truths which, nevertheless, they profess to regard as highly important to man's best interests, and the recognition of which distinguishes them from others. Their periodicals are of a low type, in which price is more considered than quality. Those which are most trashy, are most largely supported—the few that are really worthy, are left to languish on the verge of extinction. There is power enough of intellect amongst Nonconformists, but no inducements to put it forth. There is some learning, but it is not appreciated. As a rule, success most frequently attends those who blow the trumpet loudest in praise of themselves and their denomination, and who, to an execrable taste, add a most dogmatic and arbitrary temper.

We are not at all sure that this state of things is necessary, but it is unquestionably natural. For, look at the ordinary bearing of individuals towards the press. The very first retrenchment made, and properly made, perhaps, in expenditure, cuts off books. The very last mode in which exertion is put forth to disseminate truth, is the purchase and distribution of books. That means of reaching the convictions of a friend or an acquaintance which least readily suggests itself, is the gift to him of a suitable book. The same remarks substantially apply to the treatment by Dissenters of the newspapers which represent their interests, discuss their affairs, or embody their principles. They are never supported to anything like the extent, compared with what may be designated their constituencies, which is given to the journals of other classes. They are generally regarded as a luxury, or, at all events, a superfluity, which should be cut down to the least possible cost. And though, perhaps, half a dozen men, each well able to purchase for himself a copy of the paper he prefers, club together to take but one between them, they appear to expect that all the excellencies which distinguish other journals, and which can only be had at a high price, shall be served up to them, to the serious loss of the proprietor. It is impossible that literary or political organs thus stinted in their pecuniary returns, can be made or kept thoroughly effective in matter, manner, or spirit. Whereas, by the smallest individual self-sacrifice, if self-sacrifice it is worthy to be called, the most satisfactory results might have been obtained. The real truth is, that people have come to regard the advancement of their views by means of the press, as sufficiently realized when they themselves have managed to read at as little expense as can be managed, what others have laboured to prepare for them under the pressure, it may be, of harrassing difficulties, anxieties, and risks; and that it belongs to them individually to contribute, by their active and liberal support, to the success of the literature which elucidates or enforces their own sentiments, they scarcely seem to dream of, even by accident, or for a moment.

Again we give it to be understood, that we speak not with any particular reference to ourselves, for, perhaps, we have suffered less from the inconsideration of our friends than has fallen to the lot of most. Our remarks will be found to apply, alas! too generally. But the special object for which they are made, we must leave to be stated in our next number.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

AUTUMNAL SOIREE OF THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

On Monday last the Anti-state-church Association commenced its work for the winter season with a meeting of the London members of the Council, for the purpose of consultation, held in the afternoon at the Society's offices, and a public soirée in the evening at the London Tavern. The proceedings at the former meeting being of a business character, and having reference to plans which will in due time be made public, we shall not occupy space by detailing them. We may, however, briefly state, that the topics for consideration were—the finances of the Association, the publication fund and department, organization in the provinces, and agitation in the metropolis. On the first head some important statements were made, the result of which was a determination to commence a movement for the doubling or increase of small subscriptions; the second issued in practical suggestions for the circulation of the society's books and tracts; the third brought up for discussion the propriety of organizing county movements; and the last, being but partially considered, it was resolved to bring it before another meeting of the council. The proceedings were animated and practical, and the conclusions arrived at unanimous.

Five o'clock having arrrived, the meeting adjourned to the London Tavern, where, shortly after, a numerous and respectable company began to assemble in the various rooms on the upper floor of the Tavern, and were plentifully supplied with tea, coffee, and the other accompaniments of the tea-table. By half-past six the audience was formed in the large room, and the following gentlemen appeared

on the platform:—Rev. John Burnet; Edward Swaine, Esq.; Rev. W. Brock; I. M. Webb, Esq.; Rev. George Rose; Rev. J. Hirons; William Carlile, Esq.; W. H. Ashurst, Esq.; Rev. I. Doxsey; J. Belsey, Esq., of Rochester; Edward Miall, Esq.; Rev. E. S. Pryce, of Gravesend; William Edwards, Esq.; Dr. Epps; Rev. W. Stallybrass; J. Carvell Williams, Esq.; J. F. Bontems, Esq., of Hemel Hempstead; Dr. Oxley; Rev. A. Good; — Davidson, Esq., of Gravesend; John Kingsley, Esq.; and Stewart Williamson, Esq., of Bristol.

On the motion of I. M. Webb, Esq., and the Rev. Alexander Good, of Holloway, William Edwards, Esq., the Treasurer of the Association, was called upon to preside.

The Chairman referred, in opening the business, to the singular ability with which this post had been filled, for six or seven years, by his predecessor in the office of treasurer, their respected friend, Dr. Price [hear, hear]. No one regretted more than himself that the ill health of that gentleman had compelled him to resign that office, and deprived them of his presence on this and similar occasions. In commencing operations for another winter, they remembered that the Association was now in the eighth year of its existence. It had fully served its apprenticeship, and would naturally now stand more directly upon its own merits than during the years of its first trial. Its funds had risen gradually and satisfactorily [hear, hear]—not exceeding even the past year, in which a considerable amount had been raised for conference expenses, and a large sum as the foundation of a publication fund, first announced in this room twelve months since. Looking back at the progress of the society—its operations in the country—the impediments to its progress which have naturally existed, and the obstructions thus to be overcome—taking this review they had no reason to be dissatisfied with the operations or position of the Association. The object it has in view is so vast—the system it opposes is so closely connected with every branch of society, especially with the powers that be, and with the classes who have the distribution of patronage—that nothing like rapid progress towards its attainment could reasonably be expected. With regard to the fund commenced this time last year, they had reason to be thankful to their friends for the large amount of £1,250 already subscribed; but they were exceedingly anxious to complete the £2,000 in order satisfactorily and thoroughly to work the publication scheme. Several volumes had already been issued; and now that the Exhibition was over, and people had returned to their firesides, they would find those volumes very suitable for winter evening reading. If those who, approving of the principles of the Association, and were also satisfied with these works, would recommend them to their friends, a very important service would be rendered. Other questions than this would doubtless agitate the public mind during the ensuing winter; but this question would mingle with all others, come up in every discussion, and be contemplated in connexion with every political change. It was therefore the more important that the country should be thoroughly impregnated with the principles of the Association. The metropolis had a great influence on the provinces; and if the friends residing in the suburbs would exert themselves to sustain a series of operations in the city and surrounding districts, they would assuredly be rewarded by witnessing a response on the part of the country at large. The Chairman concluded by announcing the order of business.

The Secretary then read the following Report from the Executive Committee:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The period of the year has again arrived when, after a temporary pause, the Anti-state-church Association is wont to review its labours for the liberation of religion from all State-interference.

The London members of the council have this day met the executive commitee to deliberate on measures for not only *continuing* the agitation commenced seven years ago, but for doing so on a scale commensurate with the facilities afforded by the growth of public opinion in favour of its object. Next week the first of the deputations to the provinces will start for the counties of Durham and Northumberland, to be followed a fortnight later by a second, who will attend a series of meetings in Scotland. Mr. Kingsley is also to travel through the Western counties, and it is intended to arrange for a tour in Yorkshire before the approach of Christmas.

The committee further propose to arrange for more frequent, if not periodical, meetings in London, believing the interest excited by recent occurrences in the Establishment will tell powerfully to influence the metropolitan public in favour of their efforts.

But to carry on this species of agitation in the metropolis, as well as to extend it to new districts, it is needful that there should be a considerable increase of annual subscribers, that many of those who give but small sums should give larger, and that all who subscribe themselves should endeavour to induce others to imitate their example. For lack of such additional help many opportunities for diffusing a knowledge of the Association and its principles must necessarily be lost, as the committee feel that they have already been, to some extent, during the last two or three years.

The committee have been occupied during the summer in adding to their stock of publications, some of them small in size it is true, but containing valuable information relative to the working of the Establishment principle, nowhere to be obtained in a form suited for popular use, and the wide circulation of which must make a deep impression on the popular mind.

The carrying into execution of a new literary project, of a more important kind, has required still more of the care and solicitude of the committee.

In a Report presented at the soirée held in November last, they expressed a deep conviction of the desirableness of attempting systematically to diffuse Anti-state-church principles through the medium of general literature. They believed that a wide sphere of usefulness had yet to be occupied by the Association; that history, biography, and narrative; school-manuals for the young, and works of entertainment and instruction for the family circle, might be imbued with its principles, impart correct information on ecclesiastical questions in a form the least calculated to excite prejudice, and thus gradually to create an atmosphere of public opinion in which Church Establishments could not long continue to exist.

They therefore resolved, and on that occasion announced their intention, to appeal to their friends to place at their disposal, by special donations, a fund of from £1,500 to £2,000, as the capital required to enter upon such an enterprise, without abridging their other operations.

It has been no small source of satisfaction to the committee to find that their project has commended itself to the judgment of their supporters, many of whom have given tokens of their approval in the substantial shape of large pecuniary contributions. Messrs. Crossley, of Halifax; Mr. James Watts, of Manchester; Mr. Titus Salt, of Bradford; the Treasurer, and an Anti-state-churchman, of London, have each placed their names on the list for £100; a similar sum having been promised by Mr. Samuel Morley, if nine others will give the same.

The total amount received or promised up to the present time, is about £1,250; and the committee are now anxious to have that sum increased by the end of the year, to £2,000, it being found to be absolutely needed, for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the work. They are, therefore, anxious for the early adoption of measures likely to free them from all misgiving of a pecuniary kind in this department of their labours.

They have not, however, thought it right to postpone the carrying out of their plans until the entire fund has been raised, but having faith in the liberality of their friends, and in the soundness of their project, have commenced the issue of the proposed works, under the title of "The Library for the Times." Accordingly, the following works have been issued:—"The Church of England in the reigns of the Tudors, with preliminary notices of the Ecclesiastical History of our country from the earliest time." "The Church of England in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.," to be followed by the remaining portion of the Stuart dynasty. "John Milton, a biography, designed to exhibit the Ecclesiastical Principles of that illustrious man." "The Test of Experience; or, the Voluntary Principle in the United States," and "Footsteps of our Forefathers; graphically describing localities, and portraying personages and events most conspicuous in the struggles for religious liberty."

There are also in preparation, "The Life of Constantine," "The Life of Roger Williams," "The Church of Ancient Christendom; or, the History of Christianity in the First Three Centuries," and a volume of poetical reading, being the first of a series specially adapted for schools and families.

There has further been commenced a series of reprints uniform with the "Library for the Times," under the title of "Buried Treasures," of which "Locke's Treatise on Toleration," and Milton's Treatises "on the likeliest Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church," and on the civil power in ecclesiastical causes, are now ready.

The committee have other designs connected with the department not yet sufficiently matured for announcement, and the completion of which must greatly depend on the circulation of the works already issued, and the exertion of their constituents to make it as large as possible. It is to them that the committee must, in the first instance, look for getting into the hands of the public the literature they may produce, and for efforts to overcome the obstacles presented by the timidity or hostility of booksellers, and the indifference of the press. In this essential work there are few who cannot afford some aid, and the labours and ingenuity of all should be taxed to open new channels for sale or distribution. Especially should an entrance be sought for the works into Sunday-school libraries, Mechanics' Institutes, book societies, and any other institutions in which Anti-state-churchmen have any influence; while those whose means will allow might advantageously present or lend copies for the perusal of those whom they are most likely beneficially to influence.

These, with the appointment of booksellers and other agents, are but some of the many modes by which the society's supporters may give valuable help to the committee in bringing this their latest project to a prosperous issue.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the executive committee feel that in enforcing these and kindred duties there never was a period when the fulfilment of them was so likely to be followed by a rich harvest of reward. The events occurring in the ecclesiastical world continue to operate as powerful auxiliaries in the contest in which we are engaged. The bosom of the Church Establishment in England still heaves with excitement and discontent. No palliations, no artifices, no compromises, no entreaties, have dispelled the fears, or banished the dissatisfaction which, for the last three years, have filled the breasts of many of the most earnest and most pious sons of the Church. How, indeed, could it be otherwise? where in addition to the humiliating acknowledgment, not to be evaded, that not one link has yet been struck off from the chain which holds that Church in bondage to the State, and that there is no prospect of any measures for quelling strife and banishing treachery, there has lately been made to the wide world a revelation of cupidity and of dishonesty on the part of ecclesiastical dignitaries such as could exist in no religious community in which the canker of worldliness had not already made fatal inroads.

Thousands of our countrymen have been led by such incidents as these to examine for the first time the nature and pretensions of an institution which has been strongly built on the prejudices rather than on the reason of mankind, and these prejudices being thus rudely disturbed, the process of enlightenment will proceed with accelerated rapidity, until the common sense, the virtue, and the religion of the community will be arranged in resistless hostility against it. Help, then, fellow-labourers now, that increased help is twice needed and will be doubly efficacious; and while, as circumstances render probable, your energies and your sympathies will, during the approaching season, be enlisted in agitating for an extension of political rights, bear in mind that religious and civil liberty are equally inestimable, and that religious liberty never can be complete until toleration has given place to equality by the total separation of the Church from the State.

The Rev. J. Burnet, who was received with loud cheers, rose to propose the first sentiment:—"The separation of the Church from the State, may multiplied facilities for its advocacy quicken the zeal and strengthen the determination of all who desire the liberation of religion from State interference." He would be very brief, for experience had convinced him long speeches were among the obstructions to a very good cause [hear, hear]. To begin after the manner of a preacher, he had first to speak of the union of Church and State, and then of facilities for their separation. A State Church was an attempt to force two things together which were essentially incompatible. Did not a State Church bring together eternity and time? Were not the spiritual characteristics of the one blended with the carnal characteristics of the other? — the Word of God confounded with the authority of man?—the two so mingled together that one could not tell where human authority begun or ended, and where Divine authority begun orended? [hear, hear.] Should they thus mix the Creator with the creature? Was no distinction to be made between the footstool and the throne? Was the grandeur of the one to be levelled to the littleness of the other? These were the considerations which entered into the question of a State Church. It was the duty of the State to watch over the bodies, the lands, and the money of the people, and there was nothing in nature to indicate a wider sphere for temporal functionaries [hear, hear]. Were they to look into men's minds and understandings, and to connect penalties with men's thoughts? If they did so—if they did thus set up a tribunal of the intellect—they could only make men hypocrites. Was it a fit thing to take the monarch on the throne and make him the head of a spiritual body, and give him dominion—nominal dominion, at least, over souls and consciences? In saying this, he would venture further to say that no one had a higher respect than he for the Queen, though he was not paid for it. He had never received a penny from her, and being an ecclesiastical person had no right to receive it. But it would be said, if you do not make a despotism of the throne, you must make a despotism of the ecclesiastic. He meant no such thing [hear, hear]. In temporal matters, in a well-ordered constitution, the people possessed the power of election and of stopping the supplies; the House of Lords and the House of Commons had the control of the Crown, and the Crown a veto on both. Let the same be done in regard to ecclesiastical matters. Why not introduce this principle of their glorious constitution into the Church, thereby giving a healthful superintendence over its affairs to those who had to raise the supplies? But some people saw no harm in the union of Church and State. Was there no harm in the Bishop of Exeter, a suffragan and an inferior bishop, denouncing as excommunicate his metropolitan, the Archbishop of Canterbury? [hear, hear.] Neither would look the same way as the other, and the one would treat the recommendation of the other just as a banker looked on a bankrupt's bill [laughter]. The case was exactly so. The one said to the other, "I completely ignore you," as the banker said, "No effects" [laughter]. Thus they created fire-balls which they flung one against the other. The Bishop of Exeter was very glad to have connexion with the State when he wanted to get his revenues; but he denounced the connexion when he quarrelled with the decision of the Privy Council, and excommunicated the good and Christian Archbishop of Canterbury [hear, hear]. Yet there was no means of throwing such a man as the Bishop of Exeter over the ecclesiastical wall—there was no power to say to him, you shall have nothing more to do with us as an enemy to the extension of the Church and State. The remedy for such an anomaly was, the complete separation of the one from the other. He did not ask for this separation merely because he desired to see some change in the administration of the Church, but because he wished to see spiritual things shine forth in all their purity, in all their beauty, and all their power [hear, hear]. Men might say that he had a political object in view, but those who said so knew, or ought to know, that he had not [hear, hear]. He had no favourite politician to serve; he had never received a fraction from any of them—he never lived on the smiles of statesmen, but, on the contrary, was mostly finding fault with them. It was not true, therefore, to say that he had a political object in view. Why should he now, with the eternal world before him, be false to his conscience and to his life? [hear, hear.] When he looked about him, he desired more than ever the separation of the Church from the State. When he looked to Italy, he saw the Pope pretending to come forward as a high and lofty Liberal but when Austria, by the aid of Russia, succeeded in her designs, he sanctioned all the despotism of Austria, and clothed himself in all the panoply which belonged to the ancient inquisition, consigning the body to the prison, and the soul to complete stagnation [hear, hear]. He saw him allying himself with the infamous Bomba, of Naples—the most despotic tyrant in Europe—"Bomba," not only from his foolish face, but worthless character [laughter, and cheers]. This proved, most clearly, that the connexion between the temporal and the spiritual prevented the expansion of the mind, the growth of justice and liberty. With regard to the last part of the sentiment, he had to say but a few words. They

were quite aware that, without their aid and their contributions, they could not work the important machinery of the Association. That was a difficulty which, he trusted, need only be stated to be got rid of; yet he knew persons who, even on this platform, had made good speeches, and spoken very strongly in favour of the object they contemplated, who, when he called on them the morning after a country meeting for some aid towards the expenses, turned round and said, "I did not invite the deputation; I was not consulted as to the convening of the meeting" [laughter]. In other cases, however, men would call people together and insist on paying all the expenses, and hand over a surplus [hear, hear]. But these were men who had their minds in deed and in truth in this great work—men of truly public and religious spirit [hear, hear]. With these remarks he committed the matter to them, trusting that they would give themselves honestly and earnestly to this great cause [cheers].

The Rev. E. S. Price, Gravesend, introduced the next sentiment, "Self-support the price of liberty—may Churchmen, impatient of State control, learn to regard freedom of action as incompatible with State patronage, and be willing to sacrifice the one that they may gain the other." He thought it very desirable that it should be understood this Association was not for any party of Dissenters, nor for any Dissenting purposes. The object they had in view was one which ought to be advocated by Churchmen themselves; and it was a satisfaction to know that amongst the clergy of the Established Church there was a strong feeling of discontent and discomfort in their present position, and he trusted that the feeling would grow still stronger, till they demanded for themselves the separation of the Church from the State, as the only means of obtaining ease and freedom. That this feeling was very much diffused was evident from the numerous pamphlets which were published on the subject, and also from the articles which appeared in the public press. They felt with restlessness, and, in many instances, with pain and anguish, that in the appointment of bishops, and the decision of their disputes, their church is not as free as other churches. Hence it was that so strong a manifestation was made in favour of convocation and of diocesan synods. They were anxious to escape from the trammels which were imposed upon them by their connexion with the State, and to have the freedom which they saw and envied in other religious communities. He found in his own intercourse with devout Churchmen, that what they most dreaded to fall back upon was the many sects and the supposed animosities of Dissent. But they should not be allowed to forget that their divisions in communion and feeling were bequeathed to them by the State Church, and kept alive in many parts of the country by the intolerance she still displayed. There was one thing he would most earnestly press upon the consideration of pious Churchmen—namely, the moral influence of any step on their part which would demonstrate to the world the vital value they attached to their religious convictions. It was not the errors, nor the superstitions, but the indifference, of the masses of the people, which was truly appalling; and this was brought out in connexion with disclosures such as those contained in *London Labour and the London Poor*, which showed that great social changes were inevitable. He believed that if in Ireland, for instance, the Church could be induced to give up the revenue of only those parishes in which there were few or no Protestants, to purposes of social amelioration, the moral influence of that sacrifice would be incalculable. The Church could not continue in its present condition—it must either be swept away or assume some new form, in which another generation might have to do battle with it. Whether or or not it should in our timebe entirely and finally abrogated, depended very much on the energy or apathy now displayed by Dissenters. Again, he would say, the object of this movement was not the advancement of any sectarian purpose—not the destruction of Episcopacy, to which, doubtless, a large body of the nation would ever be attached—but to promote the purity and power of our common Christianity—that that Christianity might sustain a more important part than ever in the future history of the world [loud cheers].

Mr. Langridge, of Bermondsey, followed in a brief but telling speech. He was a Wesleyan [loud cheers]—at least, he thoughthe was; but the tumult prevailing in that connexion made it difficult to determine one's ecclesiastical status. It had been predicted that the end of that ferment would be that the Wesleyan body would be re-absorbed by the Established Church. He believed that was a very mistaken view of the matter. He did not profess to see further into a milestone than any other man, but, if he did not mistake, in the struggle which was going on in the Wesleyan body there were great principles involved, which would one day liberate a large mass of efficient agency, the weight which would be cast on the side of the Anti-state-church Association [cheers]. A body in fetters was a bad thing, but a "church in fetters" seemed to him to be the greatest of anomalies [hear, hear]—as anomalous as the union of light and darkness, Christ and Belial, God and Mammon—for what was a church but a society of "the Lord's freemen?" The sentiment spoke of "the price of liberty." What had not some men paid for liberty—that man for instance who was now in England [tremendous and prolonged cheering instantly greeted the allusion]. The price for the church was self-support—and that price might, and must be paid. The speaker concluded with a poetic quotation:—

> When the mild winds shake the elder brake,
> Then the wandering herdsmen know
> That the white thorn soon will blow.
> Justice, mercy, love, and peace,
> When they struggle to increase,
> Are to us what mild winds be
> To shepherd-boys, a prophecy.

The Rev. G. Ross next spoke to the sentiment. Self-support was the price which must be paid for perfect religious liberty; as they found that in the ordinary affairs of life men who did not support themselves soon found their way into the workhouse. It appeared to him that the Church Establishment was an anti-Christian union-house, and that Churchmen were its paupers [laughter and loud cheers]. Though brought up and bred in the Church of England, he was there on an Anti-state-church platform. What was that change owing to? To a careful and earnest perusal of the New Testament, from which he was led to conclude that, as a Christian, he owed no allegiance to the kings of the earth—that his allegiance was due to One whose kingdom was not of this world. As to the political aspect of the question, he would say that the Established Church, so far from being a barrier to the encroachments of Popery, was the weakest part of the citadel; and they must all be convinced that if there were no Established Church, they should be much more secure against the assaults of the Roman Catholics than they were now, or ever could be as long as they had a State Church [cheers].

J. Kingsley, Esq., proposed the following sentiment:—"Honesty and purity—may recent revelations of ecclesiastical cupidity serve as impressive examples of the worldliness and corruption engendered by politico-religious establishments"—which he supported by a lively recital of the Horfield Estates story, and a humorous description of the "Thesaurus" which Dr. Maltby had found in the see of Durham.

Mr. E. Swaine very briefly supported the sentiment. If they believed that a State Church promoted worldliness and corruption it was their highest duty to cry out against it. Let their minds be possessed of this truth, and their earnest efforts would be given to the Anti-state-church Association [hear, hear].

Edward Miall, Esq., rose amidst loud cheers to propose the last sentiment:—"The triumph of justice and common sense—may the time be hastened when the incubus of a State Church shall no longer repress the energies of the British people. He spoke in its support to the following effect:—

It may seem as if we, at this stage of our movement, but setting out in an arduous enterprise, had nothing to do with the word triumph. But I believe that whatever may be the time fixed in the ordination of Providence for the accomplishment of the end we have in view, we need not take the gloomy, or rather distant, view of success which has been taken this evening. I trust that there are not a few actively engaged in this great work who will live to see its ultimate accomplishment; but I would not give much for the service of that man who could be moved to action only by the prospect of triumph [hear, hear]. Those who are destined to accomplish any great work in this world must so identify themselves with it, as that, whether they triumph or perish, they will have the same satisfaction in the work itself. But I believe that the accomplishment of the work is nearer at hand than many seem disposed to admit, because, in the first place, I have a confident belief in the divinity of the object we have in view [loud cheers]. It is with me a part of my religion, which I have derived from the New Testament, that the Gospel came into the world to spiritualize, and that this spiritualization cannot be attained by politics or governments; that all the powers of the magisterial sword are but so many impediments placed in the way of the Gospel, which it requires energetic striving on our part to remove; and that truth is too divine to be bound to these human arrangements; and will, therefore, rend its integuments asunder. But I see, also, certain tendencies in the present day which press strongly towards this end. I see that there is in the Establishment—whether among the Tractarians or the Evangelicals—much religious earnestness, that is trying to obtain suitable expression; and it cannot while the State is in the way; and inasmuch as mere political arrangements must yield to religious principle and sensibility, I argue that the thraldom of the Church to the State must be thrown off. I see, too, another thing—namely, that there is a strong natural tendency in Establishments to go from bad to worse Necessarily so, from the kind of men which it is the very nature of the institution to bring forward. The State holds out splendid prizes, avowedly, to tempt men of a certain class to enter the service of the Church; and as it is only men who act from lower motives than those of consecration to God that will be tempted by them, naturally enough it is the worldly and the selfish who gain them. I do not say that the men who rise to the dignities of the Church have no religion in their nature, or have not a consciousness of personal religion—but I mean to say that the influence of the system is to develop the worldly part of the men, and to corrupt them, however religious. I do not, therefore, so much blame the men as pity them, and condemn the system [hear, hear]. The men to whom lengthened reference has been made to-night did probably no more than their predecessors, only they have been found out [laughter]—and knowing, too, that their time is short, that they have only a life-interest in their revenues, and their sons will not fill their places after them, they have done their best to leave their families comfortable. And they have prime ministers and members of Parliament for their apologists—naturally so, for statesmen have an interest in all this, an end to serve in corrupting religious and luring worldly men, that they may the more easily control them, and, through them, the Church. Another thing is, the impossibility of treating the Church with a view to its amendment. Politicians, and even Churchmen themselves, all admit that touch it, and down it comes. When a large party of the clergy went up to the Archbishop of Canterbury, asking him to take the initiative in such a reform as would make the Prayer-book and the Church generally more consistent with their notions and his own, his answer was virtually this, "Attempt anything now, and where shall we end? Exercise faith, hope, patience, but in the name of prudence do not act" [laughter and cheers]. Why, if statesmen were to attempt to reduce the present hurly-burly of conflicting opinions in the Church to anything like uniformity, the institution would show itself so utterly out of harmony with the age that it would be abolished altogether [cheers]. I believe, moreover, that besides these tendencies, we have public opinion with us. I do not mean that it is active in our favour, but I do mean that the latent opinion of the mind of England is with us. Let me illustrate my meaning by reference to an event that has before been alluded to—and the allusion was cheered, and deservedly, to the echo; therefore I do not want a cheer—the presence of the illustrious Kossuth—illustrious, not by birth, but by his deeds and virtues—has suddenly evoked a burst of public sentiment, just when all political feeling seemed to have died out under the kindly influence of the Exhibition. So, when Providence provides the occasion, will public opinion speak out against the State Church—that public opinion which, by the fireside, and among one's friends derides the idea of our present bishops being representative of the synod at Jerusalem [hear, hear]. The extension of the franchise will do much to develop that public opinion, and the press of the country will then do more than it does to extend and express it. We shall then find friends where now we have only foes, and advocacy from those who now show us contempt. Four years before the passing of the Reform Bill, parliamentary reform was not in so hopeful a position as this question is now [cheers]. I do not say what will be the occasion of eliciting public opinion; but I do say that those who are faithful in sowing the seeds of truth have a right to rely upon the Providence of God for furnishing whatever is needful to give success to their work—assured that in His time, and that the best time, He will crown their efforts with triumph. We have evidence that the truth is making way, and permeating the mind of society; and we should have no reason to be surprised if, ten years hence, we should be looking back upon the accomplishment of our great object, glorifying ourselves, and offering thanks to God, for the victory we had achieved on behalf of Christianity [much cheering].

The Rev. Alexander Good proposed, and the Rev. Mr. Brock, seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

EPISCOPAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Morning Chronicle* has given publicity to a correspondence between the celebrated pervert, Dr. Newman, and the Bishop of Norwich, remarkable for perfect freedom from the asperity of theological discussions, though the two men are nearly at the opposite poles of belief. His lordship, at a late meeting of the Bible Society at Norwich, expressed "disgust" at the passage in one of Dr. Newman's recent lectures, which "maintains that the legendary stories of those puerile miracles, which, I believe, until now few Protestants thought that the Roman Catholics themselves believed—that these legends have a claim to belief equally with that word of God which relates the miracles of our Lord, as recorded in the gospel; and that the authority of the one is as the authority of the other, the credibility of the one based on a foundation no less sure than the credibility of the other." Dr. Newman, on reading this, wrote a respectful note to the bishop, saying that the statements animadverted on "are as contrary to the teaching of the Catholic Church as they can be repugnant to your own views of Christian truth." His lordship, in his friendly reply—commencing in remembrance of "other days," "My dear Newman"—encloses a note which he had already written in answer to a similar remonstrance from the Roman Catholic priest of Norwich. In this letter, after making several quotations which appeared to justify him in his expression, his lordship said it would be very satisfactory to him "to have any authoritative disclaimer of these publications as exponents of your Church's views; for they alarm me, from their tendency to bring into discredit that faith which, notwithstanding the serious differences that unhappily divide us, we still, God be thanked, hold in common, and cherish in common." In his reply, Dr. Newman reasons thus:—

When you speak of a miracle being *credible*, you must mean one of two things: either that it is "antecedently probable," or *verisimile*—or that it is "furnished with sufficient evidence," or *provable*. In which of these senses do you use the word? If you describe me as saying that the ecclesiastical miracles come to us on the same *evidence* as those of Scripture, you attribute to me what I have never dreamt of asserting. If you understand me to say that the ecclesiastical miracles are on the same level of *antecedent probability* with those of Scripture, you do justice to my meaning, but I do not conceive it is one to raise "disgust."

I am not inventing a distinction for the occasion; it is found in Archbishop Whately's works; and I have pursued it at great length in my "University Sermons," and in my "Essay on Miracles," published in 1843, which has never been answered, as far as I know, and a copy of which I shall beg to present to your lordship.

First, let us suppose you to mean by "credible," antecedently probable, or *likely* (*verisimile*), and you will then accuse me of saying that the ecclesiastical miracles are as *likely* as those of Scripture. What is there extreme or disgusting in such a statement, whether you agree with it or not? I certainly *do* think that the ecclesiastical miracles *are* as credible (in this sense) as the Scripture miracles—nay, more so, because they come after Scripture, and *Scripture breaks* (*as it were*) *the ice*. The miracles of Scripture begin a new law; they innovate on an established order. There is less to surprise in a second miracle than in a first. I do not see how it can be denied that ecclesiastical miracles, as coming *after* Scripture miracles, have not to bear the brunt of that antecedent improbability which attaches, as Hume objects, to the idea of a violation of nature. Ecclesiastical miracles are *probable* because Scripture miracles are *true*. This is all I have said or implied in the two passages you have quoted from me, as is evident from both text and context.

As to the former of the two, I there say, that if Protestants are surprised at my having no *difficulty* in

believing ecclesiastialc miracles, I have a right to ask them why they have no difficulty in believing the Incarnation. Protestants find a difficulty in even listening to evidence adduced for ecclesiastical miracles. I have none. Why? Because the admitted fact of the Scripture miracles has taken away whatever *primâ facie* unlikelihood attaches to them as a violation of the laws of nature. My whole lecture is on the one idea of "Assumed Principles," or antecedent judgments or theories; it has nothing to do with proof or evidence. And so of the second passage. I have but said that Protestants "have no *difficulty* at all about Scripture miracles, which are quite as difficult to *reason* as any miracle recorded in the history of the saints." Now, I really cannot conceive a thoughtful person denying that the history of the ark at the Deluge is as difficult to reason as a saint floating on his cloak.

The bishop, in acknowledgment of this explanation, withdrew the objectionable word "disgust," admits the distinction drawn, but expresses his fear that the doctrine will tend to promote scepticism of the Bible as well as of the Romish miracles.—Dr. Newman, in closing the correspondence, "with high satisfaction," intimates his intention of publishing it, "not only as wishing to clear myself of the imputation which has in various quarters been cast upon my lecture, but also, in no slight measure, because I am able to present to the world the specimen of an anti-Catholic disputant, as fair and honourable in his treatment of an opponent, and as mindful of old recollections, as he is firm and distinct in the enunciation of his own theological views."

The sacerdotalists are determined the Archbishop of Canterbury shall have no peace until he has fairly eaten up the unlucky words he addressed to the Jesuit Francis. A Rev. M. W. Mayow, as "a priest in the province of Canterbury," addressed to the metropolitan a long letter canvassing the opinion of the "judicious Hooker," and other major canons of the Church. The Primate's reply was much like an appeal for pity's sake to be let alone; but the relentless "priest" returned to his bishop-badgering. "As matters now stand," he wrote again, alarmed and indignant, "every priest ministering in the Church of England is liable, as it appears to me, to be told by any Presbyterian minister who may intrude himself into his cure, that he has the authority of the Primate of our Church for asserting the validity of orders given without the imposition of episcopal hands; and, therefore, that the lack of such imposition in his own case is no bar to his being a true pastor in the Church of Christ." His Grace rejoins with an avowal, that he would be sorry if anything written by him, however hastily, should afford excuse for heresy or schism; but thinks it will be perceived, on reflection, that "no heretical or schismatical use" of his language can be justly made; while, to prevent unreasonable inferences is, he says, impossible.

My original letter (he proceeds) *distinctly referred to the foreign Protestant ministers*, concerning whom a question had been asked me, and *to them alone*. It went no further than to declare my opinion, (which I supposed to be a general opinion), that persons placed in their circumstances were not to be "considered as mere laymen," having no valid ministry, solely for the want of episcopal ordination. Such being the case, I must still crave your excuse if I decline to pronounce dogmatically upon the general subject, which is very extensive and very complicated, and not, as far as I can see, so clearly settled by Scripture as to warrant a more definite opinion than that laid down in the Twenty-third of our Articles, or the Rubric prefixed to the Ordination Service.

Mr. Mayow closes the correspondence with a letter in which, while regretting that the Church may not be permitted to know how far his Grace deems those documents themselves to be definite, and to what extent the subject is therein "settled," he expresses a hope that the previous declaration may be productive of a wholesome and advantageous result, by removing, at any rate, one ground of misapprehension:—

It is now plain (he congratulates his primate) that no Presbyterian and no Dissenting communions in these realms can lay any claim to your Grace's sanction for the validity of any orders which they may profess to have, in their respective schisms, or henceforward quote your Grace's words, as proving that those who minister in their congregations are not "merely laymen," such cases having been, if I do not mistake your Grace's last communication, *beside* the purport of your observations. This point, from Mr. Gawthorn's allusion to Dr. Cumming, and from your Grace, in your reply to him, having used the expression, "the validity of the orders of these ministers" (not these foreign ministers), was not, I think, before so plain as it is now rendered.

At the same time, Mr. Mayow feels bound to enter his protest against being supposed to be one of that majority imagined by his Grace to coincide in the view of the foreign pastors laid down by his Grace.—The Tractarians may certainly take the credit of having pushed back an archbishop too liberal for his position.

LORD ABERDEEN ON THE MORALS AND RELIGION OF SCOTLAND.

At a public meeting held at Aberdeen on Wednesday, in furtherance of a scheme for expending £300,000 to £400,000 in the erection and endowment of new churches, in connexion with the establishment, Lord Aberdeen thus delivered himself from the chair, on the state of morals and religion in Scotland, and the consequent necessity for church extension:—

I shall not, probably, be thought guilty of exaggeration or blinded by national partiality, if I say that Scotland, for a long series of years, has been eminently distinguished among the nations of Europe for the moral, religious, and intellectual culture of its people. This has been generally and indeed universally admitted; but can we say that such is the case at the present moment? I greatly fear we have no such claim to any distinction, and that we are living on our former reputation. It is true that the population of this country has greatly increased, and that it has brought a great increase of material prosperity and wealth; but I grieve to say that the increase of crime has been greatly beyond the proportion of the increase of population. I find that during the last twenty years the increase of crime has been six or seven times in an increased ratio to that of the population. By recent calculations made in Glasgow and Edinburgh, it is found that in those two cities alone there are not less than 150,000 of our countrymen living without any connexion with any denomination of Christians whatever. Our populous towns and parishes are probably in no very different condition, and it has been assumed that more than 500,000 of the population of this country are living without God in the world. This is certainly a prospect that cannot fail to give uneasiness to every well-wisher of his country. I do not think that the increase of crime is to be met effectually by severe laws and punishments; the remedy must be sought for elsewhere. Again, I may observe, with respect to the condition of the people, I recollect, in the course of the last session of Parliament a noble friend of mine made a statement in the House of Lords which, at the time, appeared to me utterly incredible. The Duke of Argyll stated that in Scotland alone the amount of ardent spirits consumed was 7,000,000 gallons, thereby allowing more than three gallons for every man, woman, and child, in the kingdom. Doubts being expressed as to this statement, reference was made to official documents, when it was proved that my noble friend was perfectly correct. Now, you will see that, when the necessary deduction is made on account of those who take no part in this consumption, it leaves such a state of intemperance as, I believe, was never witnessed in any civilized country in the world. And, I need not remind you that this degrading vice necessarily leads to, and is the fertile source of outrage, violence, and crime. This state of matters presents a prospect which is anything but satisfactory to a well-wisher of his country. But this is not the worst; it is found that a very large proportion of persons are living without any regard to religious observances, and not connected with any religious denomination. This is deplorable, even as I have now stated the extent to which it exists; but it is not the worst: for recently there has been a system of diabolical activity exhibited in the circulation of immoral and irreligious publications among the people, producing not only the mere absence of attention to religious observances, and creatiug indifference to the most sacred truths, but actually establishing and confirming infidelity and unbelief. Undoubtedly the cure of these evils is closely connected with the system of education to be established and improved in this country. I am not disposed to say anything further on this subject than this, that, without undervaluing the advantages of secular instruction, if the heart is to be touched, as it must be, the sanctions of religion will be found to be indispensable [applause]. No doubt, in the effort to build up churches the fabric has to be provided; and I apprehend that no voluntary system of exertion will be found effectual. It is necessary to establish the churches, and to afford the ministrations of devoted, faithful, and affectionate pastors, before these evils can be removed, and our moral wastes cultivated. It is certainly to the establishment of such churches we are to look as the effectual remedy for the evils of which I have attempted to give you a description. The scheme of the General Assembly, which is to be brought before you this day, is emiuently calculated to effect this purpose, and I should say, that to the indefatigable exertions of my rev. friend, Dr. Robertson, this scheme is indebted for the prospect of success which now attends the undertaking [applause].

Death of the Rev. Dr. Philip.—The last mail from Africa has brought, in addition to its disastrous political news, intelligence of the death of the venerable Dr. Philip. The good old age reached in this instance—76 we believe—tempers into respectful regret the grief that was felt at the recent loss of that other eminent friend of South Africa, Mr. Freeman. Dr. Philip had resigned, two years since, the office of superintendent of the African missions, which he had filled for thirty-two years; and had taken up his residence at the Hankey Institution, in the interior of the Cape territory, where he died on the 29th of August, in the bosom of his family. His "Researches in South Africa" is a well-known volume; but his reputation rested on the broader basis of unstinted labour on behalf of the spiritual and temporal good of the barbarous races inhabiting those parts.

The Girl Rose Adams—who complained to the Hammersmith Guardians of detention in the Good Shepherdess Nunnery—has been committed for trial on a charge of perjury. When one of the ladies appeared in answer to the summons, it was proved that the girl had lied in every particular. The chaplain of the convent declined to proceed against her; he thought her exposure and her conscience would punish her enough. But Mr. Paynter decided otherwise—he had never heard so shocking a case of deliberate perjury, apparently without motive. The character of the asylum was fully vindicated, and it was only just to the ladies who conducted it, solely from charitable motives, as it appeared to him, that that perjury should be punished.

Trial of a Missionary at Tahiti.—The Rev. W. Howe, agent of the London Missionary Society at Tahiti, who issued an address protesting against the celebration on a Sunday of *fêtes* celebrating the inauguration of the French Republic, has been tried for that act, as an offence against the Protectorate—and fully acquitted. The trial occupied the 16th and 17th of June; and the court was composed of four Frenchmen, two Scotchmen, and a Jew.

More Distraints for Church-rates!—On Wednesday and Thursday, a number of the Dissenters of Bridgnorth (Shropshire), were again visited by those agents of the State Church, the police and constables with magistrates' warrants, who plundered their houses to the following extent:—Mr. J. B. Grierson,—Rate, 12s. 6d.; goods seized, 16 yards of cloth, valued £4 16s. Mr. W. Grierson,—Rate, 10s. 6d.; goods seized, mahogany dining table, ottoman and two arm-chairs, value £5. Mr. J. Law,—Rate, 5s. 5d.; goods seized, mahogany swing glass, weather glass, and five bed-room chairs, value £7 7s. 6d. Rev. Alfred Tilly, Baptist minister,—six mahogany parlour chairs, and an easy chair value £9, were seized for a rate of 4s. 2d. Messrs. Grierson and Law, wool-spinners,—Rate, £3 5s.; goods seized, quantity of wool, value £25. Thus it will be seen, that for rates amounting altogether to £4 17s. 7d., there had been seized goods to the value of £51 3s. The clergyman of the parish in which this legal spoliation has taken place, is the Rev. W. K. Marshall, a professed Evangelical. This is the second distraint that these parties have suffered during the present year. The spirit of the men employed in executing the warrants may be judged from the fact, that, though at the house of the Rev. A. Tilly they were requested by Mrs. Tilly not to take the easy chair, as it was a present, they nevertheless persisted in taking it; and at the factory of Messrs. Greirson and Law, Wilmott, the head constable, said, in reply to a request from Mr. Law not to take a certain lot of wool which was wanted for a particular purpose, that that would be the very reason he should take it. The town was in a state of great excitement during both days.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Young Men's Baptist Missionary Association.—On the evening of yesterday week, the third annual meeting of this association was held in the Baptist Mission Library. W. H. Watson, Esq., presided, and the Rev. John Clark, of Jamaica, supplicated the Divine blessing. The Secretary (Mr. Thomas J. Cole) having read the Report, resolutions approving of the course pursued by the committee during the past year, and urging the continuation of similar efforts, were proposed by the Revs. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool; S. Davies, of Wallingford; G. M. Fishbourne, of Bow; Isaac New, of Birmingham; R. W. Overbury, of Eagle-street; and W. Walters, of New Park-street, London. The objects of this Association, as stated in the Report, are, the diffusing missionary information, and endeavouring to increase a missionary spirit among young men—the encouragement of Sunday-school children, and the young generally, in making systematic efforts on behalf of missions—and aiding the missionaries in their educational efforts. The committee have carried out these objects during the past year by the delivery of lectures to young men, the holding of missionary prayer-meetings, and the contribution of articles upon missionary subjects to various periodicals; they have also delivered fifty illustrated lectures on India in the metropolis and the provinces, by means of which upwards of 23,000 persons were made acquainted with the state and claims of the Baptist mission in the East. In addition to which, their deputations have attended many juvenile meetings, and visited many country schools, endeavouring to establish juvenile missionary auxiliaries in every direction. The committee have also maintained a regular correspondence with the missionaries, not the least interesting feature of which has been the regular supply of a weekly newspaper to each of these labourers in distant lands. Much time and trouble has been spent in obtaining an exact knowledge of the educational wants of each station, and by appeals to the juvenile auxiliaries, the association has obtained permanent support for thirteen of these mission-schools, and gives promise of still greater results during the coming year.

Thetford.—Mr. Martin Reed, third son of the Rev. Dr. Reed, has accepted the unanimous call of the Independent church in this town, and enters upon his labours next Sabbath.

Robert-street Chapel, Grosvenor-square, London.—The Rev. C. R. Howell having been for some months laid wholly aside from pastoral duties, by an attack of congestion of the brain, which continues still to incapacitate him for all ministerial labour, has resigned his charge over the church and congregation meeting for worship in the above chapel.

Surrey Tabernacle, Borough-road.—Wednesday last having been the anniversary of the re-opening of this chapel, three sermons were preached there by the Rev. Messrs. Foreman, Newborn, and Wells, when the principles of the Early-closing Association were ably and warmly advocated, especially by the latter minister. Collections, amounting to £15, were also made in behalf of the funds of that society.

Gainsborough.—The Rev. J. Muncaster, having resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church here, preached his farewell sermons on Sunday the 12th instant. On the following day, a tea-meeting was held, and after several addresses, all expressive of high esteem for Mr. Muncaster, and of regret at his leaving, a handsome silver tea-pot and a purse of gold were presented to him; which he acknowledged in a suitable address.

Cannon-street, City.—The Rev. J. Hobson, formerly of High Wycombe, has accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate, from the church assembling in Salter's Hall chapel, Cannon-street, and commences his duties there on Sunday next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MELBOURN CHURCH-RATE CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

My Dear Sir,—I ask you to record a fact of solemn and painful interest. Mr. Joseph Campkin, of Melbourn, is no more. He has died a martyr to that system of ecclesiastical oppression which throughout his life he opposed. In the opinion, not only of his friends who watched his end and who heard his last words, but of those best competent in such a case to decide—he has died a victim. In April, 1849, he was dragged into that inquisition of the Church of England—the Court of Arches, for refusing to pay a rate which he believed to be illegal and unjust. Who can tell the mental anxiety and harass he endured night and day during now nearly three years, though cheered by the sympathy of the good, and supported by a sense of the justice of his cause? At the end of more than two years of this slow martyrdom, in May last, as you are aware, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust gave a decision against him, and condemned him in the whole costs of the suit. These costs were ascertained to amount to much more than was anticipated, namely, to nearly six hundred pounds. This blow appears to have completed the work of immolation, for from that time his spirits sunk, his health broke down, and it became evident that the painful circumstances in which he was placed were rapidly hastening his end; and in spite of all his friends could do, who earnestly endeavoured to help him out of his difficulties, but who found their solicitations less liberally responded to in many quarters than they could have wished, on Friday, the 17th inst., he sunk beneath the blow hurled at him by a system of gigantic legalized tyranny.

Mr. Campkin has left to deplore his loss a widow and seven children, four of whom—daughters—were wholly dependent on him. On behalf of the widow and fatherless, I now, Sir, claim the sympathy and generous help of the Nonconformists of England. Whether Mr. Campkin pursued the wisest course or not, I take not on me to answer—the question may admit of difference of opinion, but surely *if* he erred he has expiated by his death this error of his life, and it ought not to be that the widow and children are impoverished for the father's steady and unflinching opposition to ecclesiastical oppression and wrong. He has achieved a "public good" by adding a fresh proof of the injustice of a State Church—of the partial and one-sided character of the decisions of her courts—as well as by furnishing, as the Melbourn case did, an important body of evidence, given before a committee of the House of Commons last session, tending to show the essential unrighteousness and cruelty of exacting church-rates from conscientious Dissenters. About £400 have to be raised before the expenses are cleared. In the name of the gentlemen who form Mr. Campkin's committee, I again venture to express a hope that the advertisements which have from time to time appeared in your paper, and the circulars which have been widely distributed throughout the country, will be at once liberally responded to, that the widow and family may not suffer severe loss.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,
John Harsant, Hon. Sec,

Bassingbourne, Oct. 25, 1851.

The Arctic Expedition.—Letters have been received from the "Prince Albert, brought by the whaling ship "Pacific," of Aberdeen, which landed them at Stromness. They bear date the 8th and 9th of July, when the "Prince Albert" was in lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N., and long. 57 deg. W. Letters of a later date, viz., of the 19th of July, are known to be on board the "Lord Gambier" whaling ship, not yet arrived from Davis's Straits. The voyage out of the "Prince Albert" is described as having been one of uninterrupted prosperity. On the 22nd of June they reached the meridian of Cape Farewell, and on the 23rd entered Davis's Straits, after which, all but unvarying fog prevailed, affording them brief glimpses of the land on three separate occasions only. At the date of the letters, 8th of July, the expedition had not touched at any port. "Health, peace, comfort, and happiness," writes Mr. Kennedy, "prevail, and I have every reason to feel satisfied with every man on board." Mr. Kennedy had received by one of the whaling ships a memorandum from Dr. Kane, of the American ship "Advance," descriptive of the traces left by the "Erebus" and "Terror" on Beechy Island, and at Capes Riley and Spencer. "The possession of these undoubted traces of Sir John Franklin," adds Mr. Kennedy, "calls in the most loud and pressing manner for redoubled exertion on every hand. It is presumed that Mr. Kennedy will find, at Griffith's Island or elsewhere, sufficient reason for abandoning the special search on which he was sent out; but he may, as the sole alternative, and one in which all remaining hopes were centred, rush singly into the Northern Sea, to which Penny has pointed the way. Some degree of anxiety is felt as to the fate of this little vessel, which was equipped and sent out under circumstances widely different from those in which she will find herself placed.

Omnibus Statistics.—At a recent meeting of omnibus proprietors, it was stated that the expense of working one omnibus per day was £2 0s. 9d., supposing each omnibus, with its ten horses, travelled 60 miles daily (15 journeys to and fro per diem, at two miles per journey). If they were licensed to carry 24 passengers, and obtained one-half, or 12 passengers, at 2d. each per journey, the profit would be 19s. 3d. per diem; at "two-thirds full," the profit was estimated at £1 19s. 3d. per diem; and "three-fourths full," £2 9s. 3d.; and at "full," £3 19s. 3d. Thus giving, on the first calculation, a profit on the working of 100 omnibuses, £30,035 per annum; on the second, £66,435 per annum; on the third, £84,635 per annum; and on the fourth, £139,235.

KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND!

Thursday last turned out to be the day so long and eagerly expected—and now, never to be forgotten—on which the rightful Governor of Hungary, the elect of its parliament, and the idol of its people, but until so lately the captive exile of Kutayah—set foot on the English shores.

He had stayed nine days at Gibraltar, where he was nobly entertained by the Governor, and dined at mess with the officers. At Cadiz he landed along with his secretary, and was received by the British and American Consuls. At Lisbon the police hesitated about his landing until they got authority from head quarters. Permission was immediately granted, and he took up his abode at the Braganza, where he received a kind invitation from Saldanha, and was waited upon by Das Antas and hundreds of the Liberal party. Just before sailing, a deputation came on board, and presented him with a complimentary address; and an iron steamer, dressed in colours and crowded with gentlemen, followed the vessel down the Tagus, the passengers cheering till their throats were sore. At Vigo, Kossuth and his lady landed for an hour, and were entertained by the British Consul. The "Mississippi" sailed for New York with the remainder of the refugees on the 15th, the same day that Kossuth, with his family and suite, sailed in the "Madrid" for England.

The streets of Southampton were crowded at an early hour on Thursday, as it was confidently expected that the "Madrid" would arrive that day. Conspicuous among the throng were some thirty or forty Hungarians, who had come down to welcome their countryman on his deliverance from captivity. There was also Count Ladislawaz, M. and Madame Pulzsky, and M. Heinitz, who held the office under the Hungarian Republic of Minister of Police. It was affecting to witness the behaviour of these men,—not less conspicuous by their gestures than by their dress and beards. Unaccustomed to the English habit of restraining their emotions, they wept, laughed, and danced by turns; and when they spoke to each other, it was only to ask whether all they witnessed was not a dream — whether that was really the "Madrid" that was approaching—and whether Kossuth could really be on board.

Twice in the course of the morning a false alarm was given—it was another vessel that was coming in; and Lord Dudley Stuart was informed, in reply to a telegraphic inquiry, that he would be in time to be at the landing, if he left London by the one o'clock train. Between one and two, the "Madrid" really was signalled, and the Mayor immediately embarked on board the quarantine boat with the Custom-house officers, who proceeded up the stream to give the "Madrid" pratique. His worship was dressed in plain clothes, with a rosette of Hungarian colours in his coat. As the "Madrid" ran up Southampton Water, a flag was hoisted to show that she had some person of distinction on board. All the yachts and other vessels in the river immediately lowered their sails and flags in token of respect for Kossuth. As soon as pratique was granted, the Mayor stepped on board, and was introduced to Kossuth by Capt. Weeks, the commander; all the passengers and the suite of the Hungarian chieftain looking on with intense interest. Mde. Kossuth was then introduced to the Mayor, but she was unable to speak, being so deeply affected. The Mayor introduced two or three gentlemen who had come off with him, and M. Kossuth, taking each of them by the hand, said, "Ah! *now* I feel I am free. I am free when I touch your soil." The reporters of the *Times* and *Daily News* were of the party, and they concur in representing that Kossuth stands about five feet eight inches in height, and has a slight and apparently not strongly knit frame. His face is rather oval. A pair of bluish grey eyes, well set beneath a full and arched brow, give an animated and intellectual look to his countenance. His forehead, high and broad, is deeply wrinkled, and time has just begun to grizzle a head of straight dark hair, and to leave a bald spot behind. When speaking, his earnestness and benevolence are most striking. He is decorated, of course, with the beard and moustache, though they are kept more carefully trimmed than seems to be the case with most of his followers. His dress was plain and simple—a surtout slightly braided in front; but in other respects with much of the quiet unpretending air of an English gentleman, thus presenting a great contrast to his followers, who were decorated with a profusion of feathers in their hats, and of scarlet lace on their surtouts. His suite consists of M. and Madame Lemmi and child; M. Karade, Lieut.-Col. Thasz, Captain Torok, General Wisdiky, Colonel Pazyieniski, Capt Lusahowski, and Lieut. Kossack; his two aides-de-camp, his secretary, and the tutor to his children. The passengers who were on board seemed to take great interest in their fellow-voyager, and entered heartily into the warm reception that was prepared for him.

When the packet arrived at the entrance of the dock, an indescribable scene met the eye of Kossuth and his companions, as they paraded the decks—thousands of people all round the edge of the dock waiting to give them a hearty "Hail to England." Continuous cheers rent the air as the "Madrid" passed through the mouth of the docks. At the spot fixed for the berth of the ship a stupendous crowd had assembled. Barriers were erected to keep the people from the ship, but they were broken down, and the masses pressed to the edge of the dock to the imminent danger of the foremost. The large party of Hungarians present greeted Kossuth with maddened enthusiasm. The most endearing terms apparently that the Hungarian language would admit of were shouted out to him. As the vessel was proceeding to her moorings a boat, in which were Mr. Croskey, the American consul, M. Pulszky, and Madame Pulszky, boarded her. The meeting between the latter and the Kossuth family touched all bystanders. M. Kossuth pressed Madame Pulszky to his heart, while his eyes filled with tears, which slowly rolled down his cheeks. M. Pulszky saluted Madame Kossuth as warmly, and she and Madame Pulszky flew into each other's arms, kissed each other, and wept in turns. M. Pulszky, too, was deeply affected. The children were then embraced, and a general shaking of hands took place. Repeated rounds of cheering broke from the crowd, mingled with the Hungarian "Hurrahs," and wild shouts of "Eljen Kossuth!" Handkerchiefs—white, red, and every colour—were waved in a perfect cloud, and it seemed as if the band of compatriots were prepared to carry off their chief bodily. After some delay, the vessel got alongside; M. Kossuth and his family bade adieu to the captain and passengers, and ascended the ladder to the shore. The Mayor led Madame Kossuth up the gangway. M. Kossuth himself escorted Madame Pulszky, and the rest of his attendants followed. The moment he set his foot upon the quay his countrymen crowded round him; many of them threw themselves upon his neck; all seized his hand, kissed and shook it as if they could not be persuaded to part with it. The example thus set by the foreigners was contagious among their English neighbours, who did not venture, indeed, to observe the kissing part of the welcome, but were eager in the shaking of hands; and many brawny arms were extended, and many an honest English grip was given to the Hungarian, who seemed much affected by this cordial mode of reception, heartily entered into it, and with right good-will shook every hand that could reach him. After some little time he and his family entered an open carriage drawn by four horses, that had been prepared for him by the Mayor; his attendants followed in another carriage; and he proceeded to the Mayor's place of business (extensive coach works) above the Bar. The carriage was decorated with the national colours of Hungary, and was preceded by men bearing the union jack and the stars and stripes of America, and by bands of music. The whole route of the procession was lined by a dense multitude of people, and the windows and balconies of the houses were crowded with well-dressed ladies waving their handkerchiefs to Kossuth as he passed standing in the carriage. There was loud and continuous cheering all along the route, the bells ringing from every steeple, and men crowding round the carriage, and pressing forward to shake hands with the hero. This continued till the carriage arrived at the Mayor's place of business, where the crowd had gathered the densest, and here the hand-shaking was redoubled; the crowd pressed in from all parts, and it seemed as if Kossuth would not be allowed to leave the carriage till he had shaken hands with the whole population of Southampton. He was at last, however, permitted to leave the vehicle and enter the house, followed by a few friends of the Mayor and the whole of the Hungarians who had come to Southampton to witness his landing. As he passed through the Mayor's premises he was greeted by the whole of the workmen—scores of deep-throated English artizans giving him thoroughly English cheers. In front of the house was a dense mass of people, calling for Kossuth to address them. After a short rest, he appeared with the Mayor on the balcony. Again shouts rent the air, and the music struck up. When silence was restored, Kossuth commenced addressing the immense and eager crowd before him—and this was his first speech to an English audience:—

I beg you will excuse my bad English. Seven weeks back I was a prisoner in Kutayah, in Asia Minor. Now I am a free man [cheers]. I am a free man because glorious England chose it [cheers]. That England chose it, which the genius of mankind selected for the resting-monument of its greatness, and the spirit of freedom for his happy home. Cheered by your sympathy, which is the anchor of hope to oppressed humanity, with the view of your freedom, your greatness, and your happiness, and with the consciousness of my unhappy land in my breast, you must excuse, for the emotion I feel [cheers]—the natural consequence of so striking a change and so different circumstances [cheers]. So excuse me for not being able to thank you so warmly as I feel, for the generous reception in which you honour in my undeserving person the cause of my country [cheers]. I only hope God Almighty may for ever bless you and your glorious land. Let me hope you will be willing to throw a ray of hope and consolation on my native land by this your generous reception [cheers]. May England be ever great, glorious, and free [cheers], but let me hope, by the blessing of Almighty God, and by your own steady perseverance, and by your own generous aid, that England, though she may ever remain the most glorious spot on earth, will not remain for ever the only one where freedom dwells [cheers]. Inhabitants of the generous town of Southampton! in shaking hands with your Mayor, my best and truest friend [here he turned round to the Mayor and shook hands with his worship energetically, amid much cheering], I have the honour to thank you, and to salute, with the deepest respect, you, the inhabitants of the industrious, noble-minded, enlightened, and prosperous city of Southampton [vociferous cheers].

He then bowed to the crowd and retired. The Mayor next led Madame Kossuth to the front of the balcony, when the crowd cheered her vociferously which the lady, who was apparently labouring under deep emotion, acknowledged by waving her handkerchief. The children were also led to the front, and one enthusiastic admirer lifted the youngest boy up to the top of the balustrade—a proceeding the little fellow did not appear much to like—when again cheers broke forth. The band in the street here struck up "Auld lang syne," and a great proportion of the crowd joined vocally in the air; thus

improvising a serenade. Kossuth, who had again come to the front, inquired of the Mayor what was the tune that seemed so powerfully to excite the sympathies of the people; and the Mayor explained that it was customarily sung on occasions of cordial welcome. When it had been concluded, the Mayor stepped forward and said—"Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind reception you have given to Kossuth. You will bear me witness that I have taken no means whatever to induce any man to leave his work; but I am glad to see such a noble specimen of the well-conducted people of England present." Kossuth again came forward and said—"Gentlemen, it is a glorious sight to see a Queen upon the throne representing the principles of liberty [long and loud cheering]. That is a sight which you enjoy in Britain. It is also a glorious sight to see the public authorities, the municipalities of the towns elected by the free choice of the people—that they are the first to take the lead in carrying out the wishes of the people. Gentlemen, three cheers for my best friend, the Mayor of Southampton." The cheers were heartily given. The band then played "God save the Queen," and again the crowd joined heartily in the anthem. On its conclusion, Kossuth again addressed them, and said, "I thank you once again for your generous welcome, and now, in bidding you adieu for a short time, allow me to express the warm feelings of my heart by proposing that you should join with me in giving three cheers for your gracious Queen." Then taking off his hat, he led the cheering in a manner which seemed to indicate that he was no stranger to the practice; and it is needless to say that his call was vigorously responded to by the crowd. He ended with an impressive "God bless you all!" and bowing, retired with his family into the room, and the crowd began slowly to disperse.

It had been arranged that two addresses—one by the corporation, another by the inhabitants at large—should be presented to Kossuth in the Town Hall, and later in the afternoon the interior of the Bar gate was filled with a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Southampton. The members of the corporation assembled in their robes of office, the sword and mace were laid on the table, and all the municipal state and formalities were observed on the occasion. A little before five o'clock, M. Kossuth, accompanied by the Mayor, arrived in the hall, and was welcomed with loud cheers. Most of his Hungarian friends were again present, and there were several gentlemen who appeared as delegates from other towns. The Mayor then addressed M. Kossuth in an energetic speech, which was loudly applauded throughout. He pronounced a very high panegyric on the ex-Governor's acts, character, and career, and said he felt satisfied the people of England looked on Kossuth as a great and noble man, equal to Sydney, to Hampden, or to Washington, and when he was laid in his grave his name would be handed down to posterity as theirs had been. The address (which has already appeared in our columns) was then read by the town clerk, Mr. Deacon, and was handed to M. Kossuth, amid great cheering. When it had subsided, M. Kossuth addressed the meeting as follows:—

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the municipality of the town and county of Southampton, excuse me, an unpretending stranger, for not being able in your own language duly to express the warmest sentiments of thanks and gratitude for the honour of your generous welcome, and for those generous sentiments which you, Mr. Mayor, were pleased to address to me [cheers]. I was already before my arrival bound by lasting gratitude to the town of Southampton for numerous tokens of the most high-minded sympathy with the cause of my dear native land, and of protection to its exiles; but being unprepared for the honour of this occasion, you will excuse a few words, I may say inspired by your presence, and said to you without any preparation [cheers]. It is indeed an honour to be welcomed by the people of England in this noble town. It is the highest gratification to me that it was the municipality of the first town I had the honour to meet, which receives me in such a generous manner. It is not on this day only, but from my early youth, that this glorious country had a mighty share in my destiny [cheers]. I was used to look on England as on the Book of Life, which had to teach me and the nations of Europe how to live [loud cheers]. Through three centuries the house of Austria has exhausted against Hungary the arts of open violence and secret intrigue, and it was our municipal institutions which still, among the most arduous circumstances, conserved to Hungary some spirit of public life, and some part of constitutional liberty [loud cheers]. It was at the time when this fatal sickness of political feeling began to centralize every power, and to tutor the people into this notion of political wisdom—when this fatal sickness, I say, spread over the continent, and made its way even to my own country, so that it became almost the fashion, and almost a mark of intelligence, to bend towards the doctrine of centralization—that I, my humble self, with a few friends who stood by me, struggled against this storm—against those rushing waves coming over the spirit of Europe, because I regarded, and I ever shall regard, municipal public life as a public benefit, without which there is no practical freedom whatever [loud cheers], and for the loss of which I think all ministerial responsibilities and Parliamentary privileges but a pitiful equivalent [cheers]. In this land is seen the finest fruits of this conquest of liberty; the glory outside, the freedom within, unwithered by the blighting finger of centralisation [cheers). When I first read the French constitution, I foretold that the great and glorious French nation should yet have to go through many storms, because it did not abandon its fatal principle of centralization; and because it is only in municipal institutions freedom can be developed [loud cheers]. That is my conviction. Sir, I hope England will be for ever "great, glorious, and free;" but when I look to history, and see what is this land and the English race, the only single one which is free in both hemispheres of the world, and when I look for the key of this freedom, I readily confess I believe that it is not only those municipal institutions, which are not absorbed by the propensity to centralization, which so conserved that freedom, though under different forms of government—there in England under a monarchical form, in America under a republican form—that it was not those institutions only, but the spirit of the people embodied in them, which made these two great offsprings of a mighty race thus great, glorious, and free [cheers]. Therefore, it is with the highest satisfaction I receive this address from your hands, and from the Corporation of Southampton. As to my own humble self, conscious of no merit, and never aspiring to any reputation but that of a plain, honest man, faithful to the duty of a true friend of freedom and of a patriot, I could not forbear to feel perplexed to see myself the object of such undeserved honours, were I not aware that this generous manifestation is intended rather openly to countenance that principle of freedom, of justice, of popular rights, for which my nation so valiantly struggled, and which you so happily enjoy [loud cheers]. It is a glorious position the English race holds—almost the only one that is free—the only one the freedom of which has to fear neither the changes of time nor the ambition of man, provided it keeps to its institutions, provided that the public spirit of the people continues to safeguard that which is best for the exigencies of the time, and that their manly resolution never fails to meet those exigencies [cheers]. This watchfulness and resolution being the chief guarantee of your country's greatness and happiness, I take for the most consoling hope to oppressed humanity; for I have the most firm conviction that the freedom and greatness of England are in intimate connexion with the destinies and liberty of Europe. It is not without reason that my native land and all oppressed nations look up to you, as to the elder brother to whom the Almighty has not in vain imparted the spirit to guide the tide of human destiny. There is one thing that is a prominent feature in your race—a result of no small importance in our struggles—that the sentiments of this race are spreading over the world, and that it is not the least of the glories you call your own that the people of England appear to be resolved to take the lead in the new direction of the public opinion of the world, out of which the highest blessings will flow. The generous sympathy of the people of England for my bleeding, struggling, down-trodden, but not broken, native land [loud cheers], is one, but not the only one manifestation, by which England shows she is ready to accept this glorious *role* of the elder brother of humanity [cheers]. This country, though it has not to fear any direct attack on its own liberty, still knows that its welfare and prosperity, founded as they are on the continued development of its own genius and industry, cannot be entirely independent of the condition of other nations. The people of England know that in neither social nor political respects can it be indifferent whether Europe be free or groaning under Russia and her satellites; the people of England are conscious of their glorious position, and know that, while it conserves its freedom, it cannot grant the privilege to Russo-Austrian despots to dispose of the fate of Europe, but must have its weight in the balance of the destinies of Europe, or England would no more be an European power [loud cheers]. And it is this knowledge which is the source of hope and consolation to my oppressed country, as well as to all the fellow-nations of Europe, for by the principle on which your freedom continues, and on which your happiness is founded, and by your generous sentiment, we are assured that let the people of England once throw their weight into the balance of the fate of Europe, then they will never assist despotism, but freedom [cheers]; not injustice, but right; not the ambition of a few families, but the moral welfare and dignity of humanity [cheers]. Such were my expectations of the public spirit of Britannia, which you by this generous address have raised to the level of conviciton, by assuring me you have the belief and hope that those principles for which we have struggled have a future in my own native land. Seeing you to entertain this hope and belief is almost like a victory itself [cheers], because this manifestation cannot fail to influence in the most effectual manner the public spirit of my nation, and to double her perseverance and my own in her cause [cheers]. And, besides, the prophecy of freedom is almost realized; for when the people foretel it you have the self-confident power to make good your own words. I hope the Almighty will grant, before I leave this country and cross the ocean, and go to the young giant, the younger brother of your mighty race, and thank him for the generous protection bestowed on me, and entreat his brotherly hand for the future of Europe and of my own country, that I shall see established in full activity, and spread over these glorious isles, some of those mighty associations by which you carry the triumph of every great reform, and of every great principle in your constitution, lending its attention to the solidarity of the independence of Hungary, with the hope that the peace of Europe and the future of this country will take for its aim to give a practical direction to the sympathy of the people for my poor down-trodden country—that the people of England will look upon my unhappy land, and that they will reduce to a ruling principle that sentiment of the public spirit of Britannia which evidently shows itself to be ready to accept the solidarity of the destiny of mankind, and especially of the liberty of Europe itself [cheers]. I thank you for the generous wishes you have bestowed on me. To me life in itself is not of value—but only so much as I can make some use of it to the liberty and independence of my own country, and to the benefit of humanity [cheering and applause]; and, although I have to decline all praises bestowed on my own personal character, as I am conscious I have nothing done but only that which I considered my own simple duty to be, while I am sorry my modest faculties could not equal my devotion to my native land; still I take this expression as an encouragement to go on in that way which I took for the aim of my life, and which I hope the blessing of the Almighty, and the sympathy of the people of England, and of all generous hearts over the world, may help to carry to a happy issue [cheers]. Let me, in pronouncing a most sincere wish for the happiness, greatness, and freedom of these glorious isles—let me repeat what I take to be a most glorious sight to see—your gracious Queen representing on the throne the principle of liberty [cheers]; and let me hope the acknowledgment of this principle will not only have a future in Europe, but that the time draws near when we shall have to applaud the success of those endeavours which now live in your generous sympathy, even in adversity and misfortune. But it is a much greater merit to acknowledge a principle in adversity than to pay a tribute to its success [loud cheers]. Excuse me that my words cannot flow more freely; my tongue has been devoted to my own native land. I have not had time to participate to myself a greater knowledge of the western civilization of Europe, but my life has been devoted to admiration of England [great cheering]; but never was there a man who appreciated better your institutions than myself, and you never will meet a man more faithfully addicted to you, and who has a warmer sentiment of thanks and gratitude towards you and towards your glorious land of liberty.

The eloquent speaker resumed his seat amidst loud and protracted applause, followed by three volleys of groans for the "Austrian tyrant."

The Mayor again rose, and holding in his hand a large and splendid flag, said he felt highly honoured at being entrusted by the corporation of Southampton to present to their illustrious visitor that flag, which had fallen into their hands under peculiar circumstances. It had been worked by his (Kossuth's) fellow-countrymen in New York, with the intention of presenting it to him in Hungary, but through some misunderstanding with the Custom-house authorities it had remained in England. It had been purchased by the corporation of Southampton to be presented to him that evening [loud cheers]. He hoped his Excellency would receive it as a tribute to his worth and honour, and trusted that under it he would yet fight his way to victory (The flag was here handed to M. Kossuth amidst thunders of applause.) M. Kossuth, with great warmth of feeling, and pressing the flag to his breast, said, "I receive it as a valuable trust entrusted to me on behalf of the people of Hungary; and I swear you, whatever may be our fate, cowardice or ambition shall never tarnish this flag" [immense cheering]. He then handed the flag to the American consul.

Another address—that of the working classes of Southampton—signed by eleven or twelve hundred—was then read by Mr. Falvey, on behalf of the Town committee, and presented to M. Kossuth, who replied: "I cannot but be deeply moved by such generous expressions of sentiment from the dear lovers of my country, and from the men who have, by that great gift of God—industry, raised this nation to be the pride and admiration of the world. I am happy to see this free country, where the noble sentiments of its people are elevated to the pitch of a principle. The English race is that out of which myself and my country must ever draw a continual impulse and encouragement. I again thank the inhabitants of Southampton for the honour of their generous sympathies" [great cheering]. The members of the deputation were then severally introduced by the Mayor to M. Kossuth, who cordially shook hands with them all.

Some one here cried out "Three groans for the *Times*," on which the Mayor exclaimed, "Stop, gentlemen, you are all Englishmen [a cry, 'the *Times* is not English']. You must all feel that if the public press takes up a question, whether it takes up one side or the other, you are all benefited by it. I will tell you what to do—it must be much better to give three cheers for the Queen—three cheers for Louis Kossuth, and success to Hungarian independence, and another good one for Madame Kossuth and her family." It is needless to say that each of these calls was heartily responded to.

Mr. C. Gilpin and Mr. George Dawson were discovered in the room, and loudly called for. Mr. C. Gilpin said that four hours ago he had the pleasure to inform the Common Council of London that Kossuth was hourly expected, and had hastened down by the first train, for which Lord Dudley Stuart was just too late. Mr. G. Dawson congratulated himself that he had made the first speech, and written, he believed, the first newspaper article invoking English support for the Hungarian cause. Birmingham had held the first meeting on the subject, and he had been charged with an address to Kossuth, signed by 5,000 persons in one day. "The people of Birmingham," he continued, "are thoroughly in earnest, spite of what any English journal may say [hear, hear]—mindful of the memories of Cromwell and Milton—to lift up their voice, and more if need be, in favour of liberty everywhere [great cheering]. We mean once more to revive the old English sentiment, to blow a blast of good warm wind on every prisoner in the prison-house of tyrants, and a blast of cold air on every despot who keeps them there [renewed applause]. We mean once more—whether it be for Poerio, pining in the prison of Naples, or for glorious Hungary—to help to fight the good old cause for which our forefathers battled, and for which they bled. I hope (addressing Kossuth) you will respond to the invitation I am commissioned to offer you, to pay Birmingham a visit. If you come we will give you a welcome which shall do your heart good, and do I know not what for the heart of Austria" [protracted cheering].

Some conversation followed as to the arrangements for Tuesday; and Mr. Falvey invited Kossuth, in the name of the working men, to a banquet, accessible to those who could not pay 30s. each. His Excellency, after conferring with the Mayor, declined an immediate answer.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY.

The ancient city of Winchester was, on Friday, the scene of unusual excitement, as soon as it became known that Kossuth would pass through it to the country house of the Mayor of Southampton, situated on an eminence outside the town. Something very little exceeding an ordinary friendly visit was at first contemplated; but the inhabitants of Winchester had determined upon making it a triumph. The party left the town house of the

Mayor of Southampton at eleven o'clock, in three carriages and four—M. Kossuth, the Mayor, Mr. Croskey, the American consul, Mrs. Croskey, and Madame Pulszki occupying the first. An immense crowd cheered their departure from Southampton, and at the several villages on the route the inhabitants mustered in force to give them welcome. At Compton they were met by a cavalcade from Winchester. After quite a municipal war, the mayor and the majority of the corporation agreed to give the visitors a triumphant reception. Among the more important of the clerical functionaries a similar feeling was exhibited; but a section of the prebends had, it appeared, taken fright, and succeeded in communicating their fears to a portion of the town council. The consequence was that no bells were rung, nor did the municipality appear in form to welcome the stranger. But whatever deficiency might have been created by the bigotry of the prebends or the fears of a few of the council, was amply supplied by the magnificent and spontaneous outburst of popular welcome which met the visitors from the moment of their entrance into the town. It was cheese fair day in the ancient city, and therefore the streets were more than ordinarily thronged, but far beyond the ordinary concourse on such occasions; the people from the surrounding country pouring in to pay their honest, unbought homage to the champion of constitutional liberty. The *cortège* entered at Kingsgate-street, and passing the college and Wolsey's Palace, proceeded through Cheesehill-street, into the High-street, where the progress of the procession was much retarded by the dense accumulation of the people. Every window, every balcony, every house-top, in fact, was studded with welcoming faces, and above the crowd the Hungarian tricolor might be seen waving in every direction. In the High-street one or two incidents stopped for a moment the progress of the *cortège*. One man pressed forward and exclaimed by way of introduction, "I am a working man and a patriot." M. Kossuth bowed and said, "It is the highest and most noble-minded designation any man can have." Another working man then stepped forward from the crowd, and tendered to Kossuth a glass of ale, which the latter gracefully accepted, and drank to the prosperity of the city of Winchester. The Mayor of Southampton added, "May they live a hundred years, and M. Kossuth live to see it"—an addition which was received with hearty approval by the crowd.

At length the carriages arrived at the residence of Mr. Andrews, a Chinese-built edifice, and called the Pagoda. Here the crowd was very dense, and greeted M. Kossuth with enthusiastic cheers. The party entered the house, while the people formed in a clump under the windows and cheered loudly. M. Kossuth presently appeared at the balcony and said:—"The reception I have now received I was totally unprepared for. I expected nothing of this kind. Words are but ideas, and I have no ideas. I have only feelings. I have towards you feelings—those of everlasting gratitude and thankfulness to you. I am here on sacred constitutional ground. Here is the place where your fathers have conquered liberty for you: show yourselves worthy of that liberty, not only by maintaining it, but by extending it to all people all over the world. I have deep respect for the inhabitants of Winchester, the oldest corporation in England, and, as I believe, the oldest corporation in the world [cheers]. It is old in years, but young in sentiment. I thank you for your good wishes; may God Almighty for ever bless you!" [great cheers.] The Mayor of Southampton then came forward and expressed the gratification he felt at having such a man under his roof. He was a man with the heart of a lion and the mind of a giant, such a man as was made to strike off the fetters of slavery all over the world [cheers]. There was one thing he had done which would never be forgotten. He had emancipated nearly four millions of serfs in Hungary, who never could again be brought to slavery. He wished we had a few more Louis Kossuths in England [cheers]. If Kossuth had been victorious he would have been the greatest patriot in the world, but his country was overthrown by hordes of serfs and savages from Russia, and what was he now? Why, some of their parsons said he was a rebel [cheers and laughter]. Well, at all events, his great desire was constitutional reform and liberty. He (the Mayor) was glad to see him there, in spite of threats, intimidation, and insulting letters. He had received him as he would receive him; as long as he had a house he should have a part of it, and as long as he had a sixpence he should share it [loud cheers]. Several cheers were then given for the Mayor, the Queen, &c., and M. Kossuth and party then retired to partake of a *déjeûner*.

The party was joined in the course of the day by Mr. Cobden and Lord Dudley Stuart. The noble lord had previously escorted Madame Pulszky and her children to the train for London, where they were to be received and conducted to the mansion of Mr. Massingberd, in Euston-square, which is generously provided for the residence of the family while in England.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY.

This day, Mr. Andrews gave a handsome *déjeuner* at his residence in honour of his illustrious guest. Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Cobden, the American Consul, M. Pulszky, and the leading Hungarians, with several members of the Corporation—in all, about fifty gentlemen, as many as the room could be made to accommodate, were present.

The Mayor having given, in a warmly eulogistic speech, "the illustrious Kossuth," his Excellency rose amidst great cheering, and delivered in response a long, truly eloquent, and most important speech. Although an extraordinarily correct and fluent speaker in our language, he has, like all men, to think in his own; and the transference of ideas from one tongue to the other, causes a slight hesitancy where there is not entire preparation. Conscious of this, the orator commenced with a graceful apology for it, and for the imperfect expression of those strong emotions which, as he finely said, are "not always subservient to eloquence." He therefore proposed, "instead of a vain attempt to make a good speech," to give a plain narration of facts relating to the Hungarian constitution and the struggle in its defence. Those facts we have interwoven with his personal biography, but we must introduce here one or two more remarkable passages. It was thus that he described the Magyar race and their relation to Turkey, Russia, and the House of Hapsburg:—

Hungary was for more than eight hundred years a constitutional monarchy; and, perhaps, this is no small proof of the elements of life which, in my notion, are to be found when we consider the geographical position of Hungary, and the moral position of the native Magyar race—an Asiatic people thrust into the midst of European nations, without any kindred, without any affinity, without any resemblance,—and when we consider they were surrounded on all sides by absolute and despotic powers; on one side Turkey, which encroached for centuries, not only upon civilization, but on religion, and where my poor nation was the bulwark of Christianity in Europe; on the other side, the Russian empire, which has, not for the benefit of mankind[cheers], grown up prodigiously in the one and a-half century; on the third side, the Austrian power, not the Austria of to-day, for that Austrian empire is a very new one, but the Government of the House of Hapsburg, which never, if there be told truth by history, gave one friend to political freedom—though one genius it had, one friend to religious freedom, one friend to the rights of conscience, but even he quite in opposition to the social and political freedom of the people—the Emperor Joseph II. . . . This House of Hapsburg ruled Hungary for three hundred years. It ruled Hungary not by conquest but by the free choice of the nation [cheers]—not by the free choice of the nation without conditions, but on the basis of treaties, the chief feature of which treaties is that the monarch should reign in Hungary by the same lineal succession as in the dominions of the House of Austria; that the Austrian dynasty was recognised, and should remain kings of Hungary, and thereupon the king took on himself a sacred duty, to respect and conserve the Hungarian constitution, and to rule and govern Hungary by its own public institutions according to its own ancient laws. And that was the duty of the king. He swore to God, he swore to the eternal God, that he hoped he would so bless him as he should keep that word [loud cheers]. Well, out of the thirteen kings we had of this house and dynasty, no one who knows anything of history can charge me with exaggeration when I say that their rule was one of continual perjury.—[M. Kossuth spoke very earnestly and with emotion, dropping his voice so that the close of the sentence was not audible at the end of the table, and some person asked, "A rule of what?" He exclaimed, "Of perjury, gentlemen [loud cheers], that is the word—perjury"—[loud and long-continued cheers followed his emphatic delivery of the word.] I am a plain common man; I call things as they are. Now, when the Hungarian nation elected the House of Hapsburg to the throne of Hungary—of this Hungary which is larger than 400,000 German square miles, which is equal, as I am told, to 100,000 English square miles, with a population of 15,000,000—no small country, gentlemen; no little patch of land—when she chose the House of Hapsburg all the other provinces of the Hapsburg were constitutional monarchies. Every other of these states had a constitution, and every one of these afterwards united to her had one too; but by and bye, through the course of three centuries, the House of Austria has gone on in a straight direction to be an absolute monarchy; and now, before our past struggle, not one place or province in her dominions had a constitution—the ambitious, despotic House of Austria—rather, I should say, the House of Hapsburg, had absorbed every single one of them [loud cheers]. The constitutional life of Hungary was not absorbed because it did not belong to the Austrian empire. Hungary had no other connexion with Austria than Hanover had with England, with this difference only, that Hanover had a different line of succession, while the line of succession of Austria and Hungary was the same. But we had laws and coronation oaths, and pacifications, which declare that there should be no connexion between Hungary and the House of Austria, but this, only to be ruled by the same sovereign—that Hungary should have a right to be ruled by its own laws, rights, and institutions; so much so, that should we happen to have a king come to the succession of the sovereignty, being a child in his minority, Hungary should not be governed by the same person as ruled over the Austrian provinces, because there existed in the House of Hapsburg a family treaty by which the eldest of the House must be the tutor (*i.e.* regent) to the empire, but by the law in Hungary it must be a Palatine who rules as tutor of the king, and therefore there was this possibility, that a regent might have to govern Austria, while another regent was governing Hungary. Therefore the constitutional life of Hungary was not absorbed, and chiefly was not absorbed because by the municipal institutions—by that strength which can never be broken [cheers] resisted the encroachments of the Crown. I consider these municipal institutions to resemble in a fair instance the siege of Saragossa, where, after Napoleon's army had taken the town they still had to fight single battles in every street [cheers]. So was it always in Hungary.

After describing his proposition for the enfranchisement of the serfs, he showed the obstacles which were raised against it in the Hungarian Parliament by the influence of the Austrian Cabinet; and the resolution to which it brought him:—

This measure did not meet the approbation of the House of Lords, because it was composed for the most part of functionaries named by the Government, or of those who aspired to be the nominees of Government. Still, we were happy to have the most important part of the Lords of Hungary with us, at the head of whom was the unfortunate, the worthy of a better fate, Louis Batthyany [cheers]. These supported the House of Commons. Still the commission and Government went on to corrupt the county meetings, and I, seeing that we should get the worst in the end, and that the Government were carrying one after the other by violence and fraud, I proposed in the House of Commons that we should meet the continual encroachments of the Government by having recourse to the chief source of them. We saw that on the head of the King of Hungary, who is Emperor of Austria, two crowns are laid; the one was a constitutional crown, the other an absolute crown. These two opposite directions never could agree, they never could be united; which of them was to prevail, history will show; but as we felt that the Austrian crown was the source of all encroachments on the rights of Hungary, and that so long as the two were united there would be no solidarity for the fate of nations in the future—so long as the House of Hapsburg does not restore their rights to the people of Hungary, so long will you see a rebellion ready to break out against Austria; and Hungary, having freedom, it was her duty, as elder brother, to seek to restore freedom to those other countries of which the House of Austria had deprived them—seeing this, I proposed that it was our duty, as the elder brother of Austria, to go to the king and ask him to restore the constitutional liberties of the other portions of his dominions, and so by this means to put away the enchainment placed on the constitutional rights of Hungary. That was what I proposed. No just man can me charge that, by proposing this measure that was universally accepted by Parliament, I was planning a revolution. No one will say I was a Red Republican—the words of a true man, faithful to the rights of humanity, ever meet an echo in the breasts of generous Englishmen [cheers]. My speech was translated into German, it was published in Vienna, it was read in the coffee-houses, in the public resorts. And now the news of the French Revolution came upon us, and Vienna rose up in revolt [loud cheers]; that was the Austrian Revolution. I myself, with a knowledge of all the circumstances of Europe before me, frankly own I decided not to be carried away by the elements, but to take the reins of the elements into my own hands [cheers], to avail myself to the utmost of the opportunity which God had given—not Hungary made [loud cheers].

He came next to the deputation to Vienna, after the revolution had broken out there. The remainder of this admirable oration we must give entire:—

A deputation, of which I was a member, headed by the Archduke Palatine, was sent to Vienna in the name of the future of Hungary and of Austria, and of the peace, and happiness, and tranquillity of Hungary, to ask the sanction of the king to these propositions. We were also instructed to ask the emperor to restore to our friends in the other nations, and to our fettered brothers in Austria, their constitutional rights, and to interpose the word of Hungary in their favour. The agitation was then great in Vienna, as almost it was in every other country in Europe, save this England only, which, having once established its peace by revolution, can enjoy its public liberties without any desire for another. Here all was quiet—on the continent all was movement. The Government of Austria still hesitated to give us our rights. I went up to the Imperial Palace, and I told them there that if the deputation was kept long waiting I would not guarantee what the consequences would be, or that the movement that was taking place would not reach Hungary if we were discomfited and disappointed in our just expectations, and I therefore entreated them to do us justice. They promised they would do so if only Vienna was quiet, but that they did not wish it to appear that the House of Hapsburg was compelled by its fears to be just and generous [cheers and laughter]. This was one of the movements in which I in my own humble person was a strange example of the various changes of human life. Myself, an humble, unpretending son of modest Hungary, was in the condition that I had the existence of the House of Hapsburg and all its crowns here in my hand. [M. Kossuth here stretched out his arm with clenched fist across the table. Tremendous cheering.] I told them, "Be just to my fatherland, and I will give you peace and tranquillity in Vienna." They promised me to be just, and I gave them peace and tranquillity in Vienna in twenty-four hours; and before the Eternal God who will make responsible to Him my soul—before history, the independent judge of men and events, I have a right to say the House of Hapsburg has to thank its existence to me. At last sanction was given, but while we received the promise of the king in one room, in the other room the Duchess Sophia, mother of the present king, and sister of Francis Joseph, was plotting with Metternich how to get rid of this word and sanction. In a few days afterwards the King, who was afterwards deposed, came to Presburg, and sanctioned publicly our laws. I was there as a member of the ministry, in which I was what you call First Lord of the Treasury, which I was forced to accept. I say so, because I can call the public knowledge of my nation—my enemies in my nation as well as my friends—that I always considered office and power as a burden and as no glory; but that it was myself who, before going up to Vienna with the laws for sanction, addressed to the people of Presburg (assembled below) from the balcony, taking Louis Batthyani, my poor friend, by the hand, "Don't cheer myself. Here is the man who shall be, who must be, First Minister, President of Hungary;" but Batthyany refused to accept it, so I was forced to accept it; and I state this because I see it is said in some papers that I made myself Minister. We came down to Pesth, and, in a few days after, the Serbs revolted—stirred up, as it was quite clearly proved afterwards, by the intrigues of the Camarilla of Vienna. They took for pretext that in the diplomes there was a treaty that a part of Hungary, containing about 200,000 people, was given to them, which nobody denied; but their design was, as is now quite clear, to separate that part of Hungary, and to form, in separate provinces, the Banat and Buchna, though they contain 2,000,000 inhabitants, out of which only about 300,000 or 400,000 are Serbs; some are Wallachians; some speak the German tongue; but the Hungarian Government, seeing there must be some plot by which the poor people were misled, did not employ all the necessary strength to suppress it; besides, I must also state that one of the chief political manœuvres of Metternich was ever and ever to oppress one nation by another; but our army was drawn out of the land—one part in Bohemia, one in Italy—and we had German, Polish, and Wallachian troops in Hun-

gary. Without entering into details, I will only state that the revolt spread itself over Croatia, which declared it was independent of Hungary without any reason at all. And I will state that the head of this revolt of the Serbs and Croats was the Ban Jellachich. We entreated the king to give his command to convoke Parliament, in order to take measures against these internal disturbers. The king gave his consent, and I, as Minister of State, stood by the side of the Archduke Palatine when he received the order of the king, who had fled from Vienna to Innspruck, where he had been visited by a deputation from Pesth, sent by the Diet, inviting him to come to Buda, to rely on them, and that they would defend him against half the world [cheers]; and it has been proved that the Hungarians can defend the Crown [cheers]. I stood by the side of the Archduke Palatine when he read the declaration of the king, that he solemnly condemned the damnable efforts of Jellachich, and of the Serbs, and Croats, and Wallachians who had rebelled against the common liberty of the land, which they enjoyed, without any distinction of the language they might use, or the church to which they belonged. At that very time that the orders were given by the Ministers of Hungary to put down this revolt against the law, and that the king had convoked his faithful Parliament of Hungary, to provide as well for the army as for the financial means to defend and protect the realm, that was done; and, in the convocation of the kingdom, I saw one of the grandest sights of my life, when nearly four hundred representatives rose as one man, and stopping me in the address which I was making, declared, "You shall have it—you shall have all you want." While we were engaged in making these legislative provisions, the battle of Novarro, or rather the battle of Costlanga, was won by the armies of Austria, and the House of Hapsburg was saved. Now was the moment to crush Hungary. The king issued a proclamation in which Jellachich, who had been proclaimed a traitor to his country, was lauded as his most faithful servant, and thanks were given to him for his services, and in which the king begged him to go on against the Hungarians. ["Oh, oh."] There was not an honest man in the world who would not pronounce against such an act as that. We had no army—not more than 5,000 men—he came down upon us with 30,000 men. We met him. We took, with our army, two generals, 12,000 men, and their artillery; and this we did with people armed with scythes and without discipline. Jellachich himself, seeking for a truce of two days only, obtained it; and in the meantime, breaking his word of honour and his faith, he made his escape. ["Oh, shame."] We followed him. I was President of the Council, because at the time there was no ministry, for the ministers had resigned as soon as the king issued his proclamation. How could they continue to act as ministers with such an order from the king? [cheers.] Now came an order that Parliament should be dissolved, which was forbidden by the constitution and by the laws, as the budget was not fixed; and further, the order stated that the king, superseding all constitutional rights, gave, as to his *alter ego*, Jellachich power to govern Hungary as Dictator—that very Jellachich whom he had declared to be a traitor [cheers]. We said, when we received this order—this is no order at all, it is not signed by a responsible Minister—Parliament cannot be dissolved, because the budget is not yet fixed, and the ministry having resigned steps must be taken to conduct our defence. Jellachich escaped towards Vienna—I ordered to follow him. When he came to the frontier of Austria, I sent up instructions to the officer in command of the army to send to the commander of the Austrian army that he might be asked to respect the law of neutrality, and not to give any shelter to those who had revolted against us; but the Austrians not only protected him, but his troops joined the Austrian army. The Austrian army joined him—the siege of Vienna was made, and after that these two armies came into Hungary under the command of Windischgratz, calling us, and especially my humble self, rebels. We opposed, we struggled, we fought battles; history will tell how [cheers], but still I must add one single thing, and that is, that though we had been victorious, defeated the imperial armies in repeated battles, though the Emperor of Austria issued a proclamation, dated the 4th of March, 1849, when he, relying on the false report of the Camarilla of a victory in a battle that never was won, declared by one scratch of his pen that he blotted out Hungary from the list of nations, that that kingdom no more existed, that its constitution was torn up, and that Hungary was declared to be incorporated in the Austrian empire, and ruled according to the laws which his good pleasure would give—notwithstanding we had beaten our enemies—notwithstanding this proclamation which severed all ties between Austria and Hungary—still we did not even proclaim a rupture with the House of Hapsburgh. When did I make the proposal no more to acknowledge the House of Hapsburgh? When I got true and exact intelligence that the Russian intervention was decided on, and had been accepted, and when I had got, I am sorry to say, the intelligence that in order to avoid this Russian intervention we had no help in the world—from nobody—no, not one. [Here overcome by irrepressible emotion the voice of M. Kossuth faltered. he burst into tears, and for some moments was incapable of proceeding, while a burst of sympathy broke from the assembly. As soon as he had recovered he proceeded, still agitated]:—then I considered matters in my conscience, and I came to the resolution that either my nation must submit to the deadly stroke aimed at her life, or, if we were not cowards enough, not base enough to accept this suicide, it would not be amiss to put as the reward of our struggles—our fatal struggles—that which should have the merit of being worthy the sacrifice of the people; and if we had to contest with two great empires, if we had no one to help us, if we had no friend, and to contest in our struggles for the liberties of Europe, because now the Hungarian question rose Europe "high," it assumed the dignity of an European question—if it was our fate to struggle for the liberties of Europe as once we had struggled for her Christianity, and if God should bless us, I proposed as a reward the independence of Hungary, and it was accepted [cheers]. That is the statement, the brief—no, not the brief, but the true statement of the relations between Hungary and Austria. What was the result? How we fell—let me not speak about it—[after a pause]—that is a matter of too deep sorrow to dwell on. So much I can say, that though forsaken by the whole world, I am to-day confident we should have been a match for the combined forces of these two despotic empires, but that it was my fault, and my debility, that I, the Governor of Hungary, who had the lead of this great cause, had not faculties enough to match Russian diplomacy, which knew how to introduce treason into our camp [cheers]; but had I been capable even to imagine all these intrigues we should not have fallen. As it is, you know the House of Hapsburg as a dynasty, is gone; it exists no more—it merely vegetates. The emperor can only act by the whim and will of his master, the Czar. If only the Czar would not threaten every portion of the world where the prayers for liberty rise up from the nation to Almighty God—if the people of England would only decide that the Russian should not put his foot on the nations of Europe—if England would but only say Stop—and nothing more—the boast of Paskievitch, that he would put his foot on the neck of Hungary, would never be realized, and Hungary, I am sure, would have knowledge enough, truth enough, and courage enough, to dispose of its own domestic matters, as it is the sovereign right of every nation of the world [loud cheers], and to put down any aggression on her liberty [cheers]. Excuse me, gentlemen, if I have not answered your expectations; I fear that I have tired you. [Loud cries of "No, no;" "Go on, go on."] My intention was to show you the past of my country was worthy of your generous sympathies because it has struggled in a fair cause, it has struggled valiantly for its national existence, which, once lost, there is no resurrection more for the people [cheers]. That is the case of my country. I wish to secure for her your generous sympathy for this plain exposition of facts. The principle involved is one which you honour, the cause has been honoured in my undeserving person. When landing on your shores I was received by my kind friend the Mayor, the father of the unfortunate, brother to the oppressed. Happy is the nation where such men as he rise from the people, for I have heard that it is one of his glories that he has risen by his own energy, by his own perseverance, by his own integrity, from the people, and it is the glory of England that such men rising from the people gain the ove and the confidence of their countrymen [loud cheers] Let me, in returning my best thanks, my heartfelt acknowledgmen's for the reception you have given me, propose, with the deepest affection and respect, "the health of the Mayor of Southampton."

When the prolonged and earnest cheering which followed had subsided, the Mayor returned thanks, and gave the healths of Lord D. Stuart, Mr. Cobden, and the liberal members of Parliament. M. Kossuth interrupted the proceedings for a moment to explain that in Hungary there was no aristocracy of race, but simply one of birth. The Magyars, who numbered about eight millions, had noblemen manufacturers and peasants among them the same as the other races.

Lord Stuart and Mr. Cobden respectively responded to the toast. Mr. Cobden, after expressing his respect and admiration for M. Kossuth, and sympathy with the cause of constitutional liberty, as represented by him, went on to speak of non-intervention—a subject on which he was "almost fanatical." He characterised the invasion of Hungary by Russia as the greatest scandal of modern civilization. There had been more intervention under the Whigs than by the Tories, so that we had not clean hands in the matter. But if we acted upon the sound principles of international influence, the word "Stop," applied to Russia, would be as conclusive as if we spoke with the voice of a thousand cannon. He hoped America would adhere to the wise course of not interfering in European politics. M. Kossuth must expect to be assailed with every calumny by the organs of Russia, and to be accused of violating every commandment in the Decalogue. The only regret would be that there was not an eleventh commandment to charge him with breaking it [laughter]. He had himself been accused of every crime short of actual murder; but he would assure him, that in England, these shafts of calumny had very little effect, so long as you have truth and justice on your side. He hoped, also, that M. Kossuth would not allow himself to be identified with any political party or class; for the sympathy with him was national. Mr. Croskey, the American Consul, in responding to the toast of his health, remarked that the doctrine of non-intervention had been bequeathed to them by Washington, and they still looked upon it as a sacred bequest. But there were many of his countrymen who considered that, with their increased power and their dazzling future, a new and a somewhat different policy might be forced upon them. He hoped, when introduced into the arena of European politics, it would be as the ally of England upon some such great constitutional cause as that of the independence of Hungary. Hand-in-hand with Great Britain no combination of despotic governments could re-enact the terrible drama of placing the foot of absolutism upon the neck of national independence and constitutional freedom.

M. Kossuth again rose, apologising for doing so by saying that he spoke from inspiration; and could yet speak volumes from the warmth of his heart. He had not pictured to himself such a greeting as he had received; and he devoutly thanked God for the eloquent words of friendship he had heard that day, from the representatives of both peoples; giving him renewed hope that through the justice of the Eternal his country should yet regain her liberties. Imbued with eastern habits, he would venture to give them an Eastern tale told by a Jew, named Aaron the wise, to Saladin, who urged him to become either a Christian or Mahomedan. There was once a Shah, who had in his possession a most precious ring, amongst the stones of which was an opal which had this singular quality, that it rendered whatever man who wore the ring agreeable before God and man. The Shah grew old, having three sons, all of whom he loved equally well, so that he was at a loss to which he should give this precious ring, which would make the possessor agreeable before God and man. At length he called upon a cunning goldsmith, and told him to make two other rings so exactly like the one he then had, that he himself should not be able to distinguish one ring from the other. Upon his deathbed the Shah called his sons around him, and presenting them with three rings, told them that one of them had the attribute of making its possessor agreeable both before God and man. He knew not which ring was the true one, and fortune must decide, but he trusted that each would consider himself the possessor of it; so that to whosoever's lot it might fall, all would show by the propriety of their conduct that they were deserving of it. Now, added M. Kossuth, as there are different ways to Heaven, there may also be, and there are, different ways to the promotion of the happiness and welfare of the people. The people of England and America required no change of institutions, only their further development—they were "masters of their own fate." He concluded, "Let me then toast this meeting, by expressing my sincere wish that the time may not be far distant when, in accordance with the generous sentiments I have listened to from my honourable friends, the sovereign rights of the people will be universally acknowledged, despotic governments cease, and the world be free" [loud cheering].

The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

FOURTH DAY—SUNDAY.

In the morning, M. Kossuth accompanied his host to Winchester Cathedral to attend divine service, going and returning as privately as possible. In the after part of the day he was visited by a number of friends, including General Klapka and Count Alexander Teleki, the latter a relative of Prince Albert.

FIFTH DAY—MONDAY.

M. Kossuth left Winchester at half-past nine for the train to London, which he visited in order to consult some eminent physician as to the state of his health, which has been much impaired by captivity, and to spend a few hours with his family.

SIXTH DAY—TUESDAY.

M. Kossuth remained in London till the noon of yesterday, returning to Southampton by the two o'clock train. He was received at the station by Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Charles Fitzroy, the Hon. Mr. Walker, Mr. Wilcox, M.P. for Southampton, the Mayor, and several members of the corporation. There was also a numerous assemblage waiting to gratify their feelings by seeing and cheering him; and he was followed by a running crowd to the house of the American consul, which was gaily decorated with Hungarian, American, and English flags. There he partook of a *déjeûner*, and then proceeded to the Mayor's business residence, where he was greeted as heartily as before. While resting here, the deputations from Leicester, Sheffield, Durham, Sunderland, and other towns, presented their addresses; but Kossuth was unable, from fatigue, to give more than brief verbal answers. At six o'clock, he set out in the Mayor's carriage for the Banquet. The streets were as crowded as on the day of his arrival, and the people cheered as enthusiastically. So dense was the crowd, and so urgent the congratulations, that Kossuth was obliged to alight at some distance from the Town Hall, and proceed thither afoot.

The banquet took place in the ancient Town Hall, which was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, the name of the honoured guest being emblazoned on the walls in various devices. A large portion of the hall was allotted to the ladies, among were the Mayoress, and Miss Croskey, the daughter of the American consul. A magnificent dinner was provided, and it is hardly necessary to add that the room was densely crowded—indeed, so great was the public interest on the occasion, that five guineas were offered for tickets in the course of the morning. The Mayor presided in his robes of office, having the mace before him. On his right sat M. Kossuth—appearing, we are sorry to say, in very indifferent health—attired in a close-fitting frock coat with open sleeves. At the Mayor's table were Lord D. Stuart, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., Alderman D. W. Wire, Colonel Lawrence, U.S., Mr. Croskey, American Consul, Hon. Mr. Walker, late Secretary to the Treasury, United States, M. Pulszki, Mr. Herries, M.P., Mr. C. Gilpin, Mr. Deacon, Town Clerk, Mr. Wilcox, M.P. for Southampton, Mr. Mangles, M.P., Mr. J. Cassell, Mr. G. Borrett, J.P., Samuel Adams, Esq., bankers, &c. &c.

Some interruption was occasioned during the banquet, by an attempt on the part of Mr. F. O'Connor to come up to the centre table and address M. Kossuth. He commenced an eulogistic harangue, but was met by a general shout of disapprobation, and the Mayor rose and peremptorily requested him to resume his seat, and harmony was restored. Another attempt was made by the hon. and learned gentleman to enter into conversation with M. Kossuth on the removal of the cloth, but the company again interfered, and the Mayor rose and said—"If the gentleman does not know what is the proper course to be pursued at public meetings of this kind, it will be my business to teach him." The observation was received with great cheering, and Mr. O'Connor finally retired to his seat.

Letters were read from the American ambassador, and Captain Townshend, M.P. for Tamworth, expressing deep regret that medical prohibition prevented their expressing in person the hearty admiration and sympathy felt for Kossuth and the Hungarian cause.

"The Queen," "Prince Albert," "The Sultan of Turkey," "The President of the United States," "Lord Palmerston and her Majesty's Ministers," and "The Borough Members," were successively given from the chair in appropriate speeches, and heartily drank. Then came the toast of the evening, "Our illustrious guest, Louis Kossuth." In proposing it his worship contrasted the reception of Louis Phillippe, compassionate and respectful—of Haynau,

indignant and wrathful—with that of Kossuth; who came here with the spirit and reputation of a Hampden or Cromwell—wearing a sword, not victorious, indeed, but untarnished and unbroken. One reporter says—"It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which this toast was received. The company rose and stood for several minutes cheering. The ladies waved their pocket-handkerchiefs, and the object of all this popularity stood with his arms folded on his breast, and indicated his gratitude by bowing repeatedly."

Kossuth commenced his reply by thanking the Mayor and Corporation for this second festive entertainment. God had awarded two things to his elect—freedom on earth, bliss in heaven. Might they—might all England—be blessed with both! Freedom was the basis on which England had reared the earthly paradise on which his eye and his sad heart now rested with joy. During his life he had had but one idea—that of liberty, though he knew its blessings only instinctively; and but one object, to give liberty to his country. Now, when he had beheld England, and seen how liberty enables men to beautify nature, he should feel doubled in his determination to endure, to work, to struggle, and, if it must be, to die, that his people might become free—that people of whom he said there are none who better deserve to become free. But England had added to the bliss of freedom its glory—illustrating as a nation the words of the Saviour, "Love thy neighbour as thyself." It was only so he could explain the great phenomenon he saw around him—so many men of different rank and station, all united in the love of liberty, joining to express their sympathy for that principle of which they chose to consider him the humble representative. It was only thus he could explain the great phenomenon that even that honourable class whose entire capital is the labour of their hands, stopped in their work, and sacrificed their time, to say, with that noble internal instinct of a people before which every individual purpose must bow, that the great principle of liberty can reckon on the people o England. And well might the working-classes of England be identified with the principle of universal liberty—for without it, there was no willing obedience to law, and, therefore, no certain protection for property or reward for labour. "And it is not without a good reason," he continued "this sympathy with liberty; not only because there is a moral solidarity in the destinies of the world, but also because when the productive labour of a country produces more than it can consume, such a country must have free intercourse and uninterrupted communications with other countries—all that is summed up in the words, free trade. Now, I beg to ask the question, is this idea of free commerce, realised by the fact of free imports into England? I believe there is yet another part to the idea very important, very vital, and that is the free exportation of that which the industry of England produces [hear, hear]. But free importation has no meaning, if that which is exported cannot find a free market in other parts of the world. Therefore I say that not without reason the people of England sympathise with the principles of liberty, because without the liberty of Europe there can be no free trade [hear, hear]. Your sound judgment and your comprehensive views make it unnecessary for me to develop all that I could say about the connexion of the material interests of England with the interests of the freedom of the world. Be it therefore sufficient to state my humble views in very trite but truthful words." He then proceeded:—

The principle of all evil on the European continent is the despotic and encroaching spirit of the Russian power [hear, hear, and cheers]. There is the pillar which supports every body who wishes to establish his way on the sufferings of his nation, and to raise himself upon the ruins of liberty [hear, hear]. There is the rock which breaks every sigh for freedom on Europe's continent. It was not without reason, then, that I said that the principle of all evil upon the continent was Russia [hear, hear]. These words are so true, that even Jesuitism, which in these last times commences again to raise its head, finds its support in the power of Russia [hear, hear]. We are in the neighbourhood of a great nation, which mourns enough at not enjoying the fruits of its many sorrows and sufferings. There is a party there which is called—I don't know with what right—the Jesuitical party; and you all know that that party threatens France with the Cossacks. And even here, in this glorious country, it is not long since there was a question much agitated, as well in public opinion as in Parliament. I know what is convenient in this place and due to you. I will not enter into the question, but will only state one curious coincidence. I am a Protestant [cheers]—not only a Protestant by birth, but by conviction [cheers]. But I am a humble member of a nation the majority of which is composed of Catholics. Now, it is not one of the least glories of my nation, that in all times, in the present day as well as in former times, when our fathers bled for liberty in religion and freedom of conscience, there have been Hungarian Catholics who have taken the lead in struggling, in a peaceful manner, as well as on the field of battle, for religious liberty and freedom of conscience. In that way the freedom and the rights of Protestantism, always opposed by the House of Hapsburg, who were ever strongly united to the principle of Jesuitism, this freedom, these rights, were established by treaties, by pacific means, by the victorious swords of Hungarians fighting for freedom of conscience. It is true that as soon as freedom was obtained the sword was laid aside—for Hungary has been a land of loyalty in all time. It may suffice to say, that the freedom of Protestantism in Hungary was secured by laws, was secured by treaties, on the maintenance of which the existence of the Hapsburg dynasty was made to depend. In 1848 this was included amongst other reforms; and scarcely had Russia raised the fallen house of Austria, by putting its foot on the neck of Hungary, when the first deed of the restored house was to destroy the rights of Protestant liberty in Hungary. And then, gentlemen, this is connected with another fact with respect to the Catholic Church. The Kings of Hungary, in former times, were always anxious not to allow any power to meddle, and chiefly not to allow the court of Rome to meddle in the temporal affairs of the Catholic Church in Hungary; so much so that one of our most glorious kings, Matthias Corvinaeus, an Hungarian by birth, seeing the encroachments of the court of Rome on his rights, said to one of the Popes, "May your holiness remember that Hungary, which bears a double cross on her banners, has never endured that the Court of Rome should interfere with the liberty of the Hungarian people." So anxious were the Hungarians in former times to secure their independence. And when the Emperor of Russia had succeeded in crushing Hungary, one of the first things that he did was to give the Jesuits of Rome full power to feed on Hungary [hear, hear]; and with this he united the destruction of the autonomy of the Protestant Church [hear, hear]. Now, gentlemen, these are the things which have caused so great an agitation in this land. Jesuitism was established by the satellite of the house of Austria; and even in that respect I am entitled to say that the principle of every evil in Europe is the despotic and encroaching spirit of Russia; upon which leans every man who will do that which is wrong to the many. You know, gentlemen, that that is the power which England meets at the Bosphorus, the Nile, and all over Europe. This identity of the interests of England with the interests of the freedom of Europe makes me hope that the generous sympathy which we meet with here will not remain an empty sound [hear, hear]—that it will not remain without some practical results to my poor country and to humanity [cheers]. There is my confidence, my hope [hear, hear]. No party in England, I believe, will deny that the armed interference of Russia in Hungarian affairs has increased beyond measure the preponderance of Russia on the European continent [hear, hear]. Russia having violated the independence of nations, and taken upon herself to dispose of their domestic councils, it can scarcely be denied that so long as Hungary is not restored to its liberty and independence, the preponderance of Russia in Europe will not only not retire, not only not subside, but will increase [hear, hear]. And what I request in the name of my poor country, and in the interest of all the oppressed nations in Europe, is not that England may draw its sword for the restoration of Hungary. Gentlemen, all I humbly request, wish, and hope, is that England may not abandon that right which in Europe is due to her [hear, hear]—that England may not give a charter to the Czar to dispose of the destiny of Europe [hear, hear]. Public opinion in England can make it a living principle in acknowledging the natural right of every nation to dispose of itself, not to allow the Czar to interfere with the domestic concerns of whatever nation in Europe [hear, hear]. People of the mighty Albion! that is all—there is nothing else that oppressed humanity expects, entreats, and hopes for. As to the rest, leave it to the nations of Europe [cheers]. Austria—but no, not Austria—I love, I esteem the people of Austria as my own brethren [cheers]. I feel their sufferings as hearty as the sufferings of my own people; I have wishes and hopes for the people of Austria as fervent as for my own people [cheers]. I have a right to say this. My life is an open book [cheers]. It is history which will pronounce its judgment upon me; and neither Austrian hirelings, nor party spirit, nor blind passion, nor those base and absurd calumnies which, in my position, could not fail to be launched at me, though I am almost surprised to see these calumnies find their way into certain places, in which I should not have expected to see them [hear, hear]. It may be that relying on the fact, that my people is a moral people—a people which never, never can be charged with having given its confidence or its love to a man who was not an honest man—it may be that, relying upon the testimony of my people, I shall not consider these calumnies. It may be that I shall entreat the protection of the law of England [loud cheers]. I will consider the matter so soon as my duties to my fatherland shall leave me a single moment to sacrifice to myself. Still, I must say that I sincerely regret to see that these calumnies have spread in England—not for my own self, because I believe they can but enhance the generous affection of generous men, it being natural to generous men to feel indignation at such calumnies; but because it is no pleasing prospect for our humanity to see our fellow-creatures delighting in such matters. But still, it is history which will pronounce its verdict on my public life [renewed cheers]. Humble as I am, I have had a public life, and, perhaps, I may have one yet [great cheering]. In respect to Austria, I had a right to say what I did, because I can declare that the people of Austria have never had, and have not now, a more faithful friend than myself. It is, therefore, not in respect to the people of Austria, but in relation to the House of Hapsburg, that I was going to say a few words. And all I am willing to say is this, that the House of Hapsburg, because of its perjury, because it has violated every right of every one of its nations, is doomed to destruction [cheers]. There is a God in heaven, and there must be justice on earth [cheers]. The House of Hapsburg having forfeited even the possibility of the love of its nations, has no more basis for its existence ["hear, hear," and cheers]. Bayonets are no basis, because the soldier always belongs to the people. The soldier also thinks. There is a great example of this in the past struggles of Hungary, and there will be, if God grants it, another. Every citizen of Hungary was, and may be—he will be—a soldier, and every soldier is a true citizen. From soldiers belonging to England I have heard the most generous sentiments; this was the case at Gibraltar; and therefore I say that bayonets alone are no basis for the existence of despotic power. On what basis, then, rests Austria? On nothing else than her being an obedient satellite [hear, hear]. The House of Austria cannot have a future—but Hungary has a future [cheers]. It has a future because it deserves to live; it has a future because it has vitality; it has a future because its independence is necessary to the liberty of Europe [great cheering]. Gentlemen, to me every occasion is in the highest degree valuable when my feeble words—not the flower of eloquence, you see I designedly employ no eloquence, but rely on plain and simple statement as the means of convincing a logical understanding—to me every moment is valuable which enables me to discourse to you of the affairs of my poor native land; but I suffer here (putting his hand to his chest) and am not capable of speaking very long without suffering some evil consequences; and, therefore, I beg leave to ask you to charge your glasses. It is the future of my country, for which I hope that I devote the activity of my life, that activity which is regained by my liberation from the bondage of Kutayah. This liberation is due, in the first place, to the noble sentiments of the Sultan, who, from the beginning, in spite of all the menacing threats of Russia and Austria, preserved and protected my life and the life of my associates. For a time, yielding to the pressure of circumstances, he surrounded his hospitality with the appearance of detention; and at last, raising himself by his own noble inspirations, and by his respect for the rights of humanity, he restored me in the most dignified manner to liberty [cheers]. If I were to live a thousand years, I could never forget any wrong done to my people—to my country; but as to my own self, it is part of my nature that I do not like to look to the past for griefs, but only for instruction for the future; and partly on this account, partly because I have the knowledge and the conviction that the people of Turkey has a vitality yet, because I have the conviction that the future of the Turkish empire is in no contradiction whatever to any political interest in Europe, but rather in very strong and intimate connexion with the interests of some nations, especially with the interests of England, and the interests of Hungary; it is by these considerations that I am led to declare that Turkey will ever find in me a faithful friend. But while acknowledging the conduct of the Sultan, I must also return my most heartfelt thanks for the magnanimous interference of the governments of Great Britain and the United States in so high and generous a manner, supported by the public opinion of the people of both countries, and even sanctioned by the Congress of the United States. It is, therefore, in somewhat broken strains, owing to the state of my chest, but with the deepest feeling of a greatful heart, that I propose the toast, "England, Turkey, and the United States" [loud cheers].

The sentiment was received with immense enthusiasm. Lord Dudley Stuart, in responding to it, said that the cause of Poland was connected with that of Hungary; which M. Kossuth emphatically affirmed. The Rev. Mr. Wyld (Dissenting minister) proposed, in an able speech, "The Constitutional Governments of England and the United States"—to which Mr. Croskey responded, with such warm assurances that America longed to rejoin the fatherland in a crusade for European liberty, that Kossuth rose and thanked him; he concluded with the sentiment, "Louis Kossuth, without wealth or office, but more feared by the despots of the world than an army with banners"—which carried the enthusiasm to a climax. Mr. Gilpin proposed, "Municipal Institutions, the bulwarks of national independence"—to which Mr. Falvey replied. M. Pulszki proposed the "Mayor and Corporation of Southampton:" upon which M. Kossuth rose and said, that the Mayor was linked to his heart through the kindness he had shown him, and would dwell in the hearts of his children's children. Mr. Wilcox proposed, "A closer union between the nations that have inherited the traditions and practices of free institutions." M. Pulszki responded to the toast. Mr. Payne, the High Sheriff of Southampton, proposed, "The corporation of London and the municipal institutions of England," to which Mr. Alderman Wire responded. "The Press" and "The Ladies" closed the programme.

A little after one o'clock, Kossuth rose and took an affectionate leave of the Mayor; and, accompanied by the American Consul, Lord Dudley Stuart, and a number of distinguished Hungarians, proceeded to the railway station, and left Southampton immediately for London by the mail train. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and the torrents of rain that were pouring down when he left the banquetting-hall, a crowd of persons were in the street to cheer him.

Kossuth will proceed from his residence, 80, Eaton-place, to morrow, between ten and twelve o'clock, to receive the corporation address in the Guildhall. He will go in an open carriage along the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside.—Who will not go out to meet him?

The *Times* states that Lord Palmerston has invited M. Kossuth to a private, non-official interview, expressing a wish to converse with him.

The same authority informs us that, "on Friday Madame Pulszky presented to Madame Kossuth two cases of jewels, which had been smuggled through from Hungary, the sole remnants, it is said, of Madame Kossuth's fortune. It is denied by M. Kossuth's friends that he received any money from the United States."

Numerous meetings continue to be held, from which addresses are sent to Kossuth. At one of them, held at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, the Independent, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist ministers were speakers; and the bells of the old church rang merrily at the news of Kossuth's arrival. At a meeting held in Cowper-street school-room, on Monday evening, the following was among the resolutions passed:—

That the *Times* newspaper is utterly unworthy of the support of all honest men; and the meeting assure the patriots of Hungary that the *Times* does not, and never did, represent the wishes, feelings, or opinions of the English nation.

Numerous addresses have already been delivered, and replied to by their illustrious object. Amongst those transmitted, is one from the students of the Baptist College at Bristol.

Mr. Toulmin Smith has made of Kossuth the enquiry suggested by a correspondent of our own, and received the following reply:—

Southampton, Oct. 21.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your note I beg leave to assure you that the name of "Baroness von Beck" is utterly unknown to me. There was a person named "Rasidula" employed by my government as a spy, whom I saw twice in my life, and gave some special instructions to, as to a spy. That is all I know about her.—I am, Sir, with the highest regard, your obedien servant,

(Signed) L. Kossuth.

To J. Toulmin Smith, Esq., Highgate.

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FOR MELBOURNE CHURCH-RATE CASE.

Mr. J. Howell, and Friends, Brill. 0 8 0

*** A few of the reprints of the article "Honour to whom Honour," are still on hand, and may be obtained of the Publishers—price One Halfpenny each, or 3s. per 100.

"Veritas." Declined.

"Evangelist." We must decline giving to the public his letter, which contains reflections, whether well or ill-deserved, upon the religious views held by parties in his neighbourhood.

"R. H," will be pleased to excuse us. His letter has already done its work; and, therefore, need hardly appear in our columns.

"S. L." Dr. Andrew Reed.

"An Enquirer." The true solution of the difficulty appears to us to be found in the golden sentence, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." As a parent, how would our correspondent wish his own children to be treated in similar circumstances? Of course, where there is no parent living, the guardian supplies the place, and incurs the responsibility of one.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1851.

SUMMARY.

Since the issue of our last, the long looked-for arrival of the illustrious Kossuth has taken place. On Thursday last, about noon, he landed at Southampton, with his family, amidst the most enthusiastic shouts of welcome from an immense concourse of spectators. His reception has been of a character, which, whilst it must have been extremely gratifying to himself, is honourable, also, to the people of this country. We have given elsewhere a pretty full account of M. Kossuth's movements since he became the nation's guest. We have also reported, in as unabridged a form as our limits will permit, the speeches delivered by this wonderful man. The English public have been taken by surprise at finding that the Hungarian patriot not only speaks their language with marvellous correctness, and even elegance, but that, with the instinct of true genius, he addresses himself to an audience foreign to him, in a tone and spirit in perfect unison with their national tastes and historical associations. In a plain, unvarnished statement of facts, delivered, however, occasionally with thrilling energy, he has laid bare to the world the frauds, the cruelties, and the perjuries, of the House of Hapsburg, and he has held up to the English people a solemn warning to take heed, lest they allow their liberties to be overridden by the crushing weight of a bureaucratic centralization. We believe M. Kossuth has declined a public entrance into London, but on Thursday next will be present at the Guildhall to receive in open court the address of the corporation. We cannot but regret this decision, although we have no doubt it has been taken upon what appeared to him sufficient reasons. At the same time, we must express our earnest hope, that during his brief stay in England, the noble exile may not be committed or compromised in the eyes of the world by demonstrations of an obviously class or party character. Very serious disappointment, however, will be felt if M. Kossuth, guided by the advice of his friends, shall be ultimately prevented from receiving the affectionate homage of the people in this metropolis. Caution may go too far, and defeat its own ends, on an occasion like the present. Nor can we conceive of any arrangement more calculated to damage the moral influence of Kossuth's appearance amongst us than that which should confine his reception to favoured circles or limited coteries. Let us add, before we quit this topic, that we have deemed it expedient to defer the publication of "Sirach Searchem's" third [illegible] parliamentary reform until the subsi[illegible]ement occasioned by M. Kos[illegible]ive it a fair chance of being [illegible].

[illegible] Cabinet and meteors in the firmament [illegible] occur towards the commencement of November. The daily papers record the shifting of Mr. B. Hawes to the office of the Secretary of War, and the appointment of Mr. F. Peel in his place, as Under-Secretary for the colonies. The change is politically unimportant, except in the aspect which it has towards Lord Grey. Mr. Hawes was an *alter ergo* to his political chief—lied for him, shuffled documents to suit his ends, apologized for all his blunders, defended him manfully in all his thickening difficulties, ate up his own previous pledges with uncomplaining submissiveness, and showed himself ready to obey the word of command without asking inconvenient questions. This is a line of service, we suspect, in which Mr. Peel will be found deficient, for he has the *prestige* of a great name to care for. How the Colonial Secretary will get on with anything resembling reason and honesty at his elbow, it is not for us to conjecture. The wonder is that he submits to such a check. Possibly the alarming state of some of our distant dependencies convinced both his colleagues and himself that some change of system had become necessary.

It will be seen by the report which we have given elsewhere that the Anti-state-church Association have opened their winter's campaign. A well attended soirée, at the London Tavern, commences a new period of active exertion. We forbear characterising the proceedings of the evening, lest we should be thought to resort to a stereotyped form of adverting to the gatherings of this hard-working and useful society. It may be enough to hint that there are no grounds for discouragement—many reasons for increased activity, and more sanguine hope. The soirée was preceded by a meeting of the executive committee with several of the members of the council, resident in, or within easy reach of, the metropolis, at which the present position of the Association, and plans for its future operations, were calmly but earnestly discussed. We have a tolerably confident expectation that as the result of these deliberations the society will, within a few months, find itself able to take a much more commanding position than at any previous period of its history. It has in it the elements of a healthful vitality, and we doubt not that a vigorous attempt to give them a more effective development will be crowned with success.

A paragraph in our ecclesiastical columns detailing some extraordinary church-rate proceedings in Darlington, discloses somewhat painfully the various means of annoyance which law has placed in the hands of the Established Church, with a view to compel the submission of recusants, and the readiness with which our magistracy lend themselves to unfair and unscrupulous acts in the administration of such law. It is not in every place that malignity fails by overleaping the bounds of decorum, as it did at Darlington. And, unhappily, we have to record a case of death at Melbourn, evidently hastened, if not produced, by church-rate prosecutions. The victim, Mr. Campkin, is now beyond reach of human help or sympathy. Let us hope that his afflicted widow and children will secure from the friends of ecclesiastical freedom that substantial aid which their necessity demands!

Two specimens of episcopal correspondence merit a passing word. In the first, we have the Bishop of Norwich exchanging letters with the celebrated Dr. Newman, on the difference between ecclesiastical and scriptural miracles. The bishop's tone is certainly more tolerant, whilst we think his argument is more convincing, than is usually found in episcopal letters. And we can only express our wish that the dignitaries of the Establishment in discussing points in which difference of opinion obtains, were as courteous and charitable to Protestant Dissenters, as some of them are disposed to be to Roman Catholic perverts. The Archbishop of Canterbury has, at length, been badgered out of his ecclesiastical liberality. Clergymen of Presbyterian and Dissenting communions, not being *foreigners*, are now excluded by his Grace's explanations from all the benefits of that letter which appeared to admit the validity of their orders, and which provoked upon his Grace such ebullitions of wrath from Tractarian priests. Poor Dr. Sumner! His Christianity must be a sad inconvenience to him in his anomalous position, for he must find it oftentimes terribly at odds with the demands made upon him by the system over which he presides.

The quarterly return of births, marriages, and deaths, comprises some extremely suggestive and rather interesting statistics. It appears that in the last spring quarter of 1851, 38,498 marriages were registered, being 520 less than the number registered in the corresponding quarter of 1850, but 3,377 more than in that of 1848. It is curious that marriages increase after a fatal epidemic, and that they are shown to have keen in excess generally where cholera was most destructive in 1849. The births registered for the quarter ending September 30th, 1851, were 150,584, being an excess over the deaths of 58,984. Mortality has been below the usual average, and in London, during the Great Exhibition, the degree of health, as proved by these returns, notwithstanding the vast accessions made to its population by visitors, has been considerably above it—thus effectually disposing of the sinister forbodings which some entertained. Free-trade, resulting in cheap food and general employment, has been eminently conducive to a higher rate of health among the working-classes.

The recorder of Birmingham, Mr. M. D. Hill, has just put forth, in a somewhat revised and amended form, the views he broached last year respecting the detention of notorious criminals, in order to prevent them from further mischief. His plans, when first made public, were met by several objections, to which he now replies, in his address to the grand jury at the Birmingham sessions. He proposes that "every person who has been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor implying fraud (as obtaining goods under false pretences, knowingly passing base coin, and the like), shall be liable to be dealt with as follows. If, after the expiration of his imprisonment, under his conviction he shall be brought before a magistrate, charged with still persevering in crime, it shall be the duty of the magistrate, if the witnesses by evidence of general conduct satisfy his mind that the charge is established, to call on the prisoner to show that he enjoys the means of honest subsistence, either from his property, his labour, the kindness of his friends, the bounty of the charitable, or from his parish. Should he succeed in adducing this proof, he is to be discharged. Should no such proof be forthcoming, he is next to be called upon to give bail for his good behaviour. Supposing him to answer this demand, he is to be still entitled to his discharge. But in the event of his failure, he is then to be held to bail on his own recognizances, and his case to be sent to a jury at the assizes or sessions; when, if a verdict pass against him, he is to be imprisoned for a term to be fixed by the law, but capable of diminution by the judge before whom he is tried. This project of correctional law Mr. Hill defends by forcible arguments, and clears from the more obvious objections to which it seemed liable. We cannot, at first glance, pronounce any decided opinion upon this innovation upon our administrative practice. It is worthy, we think, of careful and unprejudiced consideration—nor are we sure that it will not be found a valuable suggestion.

The President of the French Republic has at length succeeded in forming a Cabinet. The repeated attempts of M. Billaut to create an administration utterly failed, in consequence of the disinclination of the more prominent leaders of "the party of order" to take part in such a combination. An extra-Parliamentary Cabinet is the result. Only two or three members of the new ministry are members of the National Assembly, and their names are scarcely known in public life. But even they, it appears, were only induced to take office on the promise of the President that he would consent, to a modification instead of an entire abrogation of the law of May. Their administrative policy is to be the same as their predecessors, and may be summed up in one word—repression. Louis Napoleon is so unblushingly engaged in pursuing his own selfish ends—so recklessly sacrificing even the appearance of acting with regard to the national welfare, as to diminish the chances of his re-election. Whether the French people will consent to become the mere tools to fashion his ambitious objects remains to be seen.

Meanwhile the absolutist courts watch the course of events in France with something more than trembling anxiety. On all sides active preparations are being made to meet with promptitude any new revolutionary outburst. The military resources of all the German sovereigns are taxed to their utmost. Austrian and Prussian armies are being equipped regardless of expense. Fortresses are put in an efficient state of defence. Over the whole of the vast confederacy of despotic Europe presides Russian diplomacy, not covertly, as heretofore, but undisguisedly taking the lead in the new arrangements for crushing revolution in the bud. Eastern Europe may almost be said to stand in battle array against the Western half, ready to pour its hordes of Croats and Cossacks upon the plains of Italy and France, and impatient to trample out the last vestiges of constitutional government. How slight may be the spark to kindle the conflagration which will involve all Europe in its blaze!

"TRIBUTE TO WHOM TRIBUTE."

Welcome, Kossuth! Welcome, patriot statesman, whom to address by thy simple name (unadorned by any of the laudatory epithets by which we are wont to honour less exalted men), but expresses our reverence for thy character! Welcome to the shores of Old England, and to the sympathizing hearts of her people! All that is generous in this isle of freemen, all that is virtuous, all that becomes, and sanctifies our common manhood, hastens to proffer thee spon-

taneous and fervid homage! Heed not the creeping viper that would have stung thy reputation—let it suffice thee that we have already spit upon it—the most contemptuous chastisement which, as a nation, we could inflict! We grasp thy hand all the more eagerly, and greet thee as our guest all the more earnestly, that Austrian villany has pursued thee even here, and has debauched into fraternity with itself, the only public thing susceptible of such unutterable baseness! Rejoice, Kossuth, that as the good take pride in blessing thee, so the irredeemably depraved find pleasure in calumniating thee! The nation's acknowledgment of thy moral grandeur would have been incomplete had it been dashed with simulation. The same sun which calls forth honest industry to gladness, makes night-prowling crime slink away with curses from his beams—and the last, no less than the first, proclaims the brightness of the orb of day. We congratulate thee, Kossuth, that the organ of political opinion which most foully belies and disgraces the people of England, has betrayed its natural hatred to *thee*—for nothing can be more galling to the consciously worthless, than the approach of elevated and lustrous worth! In the muttered growl of the *Times*, as well as in the enthusiastic shout of British millions, read Kossuth, as thou mayest, enlightened humanity's approval of thy sublime patriotism!

Kossuth is at last amongst us—how can we most fitly make him the people's guest? The loud Hurrahs of thronging multitudes—the bannered procession—the banquet—the illumination—well enough in their way, and natural modes enough of saying, "We are delighted to see and welcome you," do but intimate our *readiness* to entertain the exile. We must approve this intimation by our subsequent acts. How may he partake of our hospitality? How may we enjoy the honour of becoming his host? He cannot sit down under every roof-tree in Great Britain which shelters a sympathizing family, nor grace with his presence every board which fond admiration would gladly spread before him, nor repose himself from his toils and endurances in every chamber which love would be proud to furnish for, and resign to him. Yet should he be the honoured and honouring guest, not of an Englishman, but of Englishmen. We must all have a hand in entertaining him. The house which receives him, the hospitality which cheers him, the welcome which bids him consider as his own all things needful to his comfort, must be OURS. How may this be? By providing a common fund for placing all these things at his disposal. There is not a man of us who wishes to entertain Kossuth as his visitor, who may not, in this manner, indulge the yearnings of his heart. Let it be our honest pride to make Louis Kossuth the PEOPLE'S GUEST—OUR OWN GUEST! We *can* do so. Little, it may be, can we do individually—but, at least, we can do it promptly, and with a gladsome will; and where myriads contribute to one result there cannot but be a magnificent whole. For ourselves, besides claiming the honour of thus showing hospitality to Kossuth, we shall esteem ourselves honoured, also, in being made the medium by which any of our readers may desire to express a like feeling, and in forwarding to the proper quarter any subscriptions, however small, which may be entrusted to our care. In such a matter he best shows his appreciation of high worth, of whom it may be truly said, "He has done what he could."

Cash payment in discharge of the obligations due to heroic patriotism is what no delicate mind would offer, what no high-souled man could be prevailed upon to accept. But Kossuth stands to us in such a relation as frees both us and him from difficulty. He is not our countryman. His extraordinary course was not shaped with a view to our advantage. The money we place in his hands, can in no sense be regarded as an equivalent for services rendered to us. Not even malignity itself could represent our gift to him as the conclusion of a tacit but well-understood bargain. Hard necessity drove him from his home and people—gratitude brings him here. As a captive on whose behalf we have exerted ourselves, and who ascribes his personal liberty to our good offices, he comes to show how deeply his great heart has been touched by kindness. He is introduced to us, as it were, by Divine Providence, which commits him to our hospitality with this charge—"See that he wants nothing." What can we do more becoming our own position, what more expressive of the high esteem in which we hold the man, than place him instantly above the reach of want?

Not for his sake, chiefly, is such a fund as that we are pleading for needed, but for our own. There are many, even among the affluent, who would be proud to offer Kossuth both a home and an income. But it would hardly consist with our feelings or our reputation, to allow that duty, and, we may add, that honour, to devolve upon individuals, which belongs of right to the entire people. A princely refugee from the wrath of oppressed subjects, might have been cared for by Parliament, which usually sympathizes with unfortunate despots. Louis Kossuth, raised to power by his virtue, instead of being dropped upon it by the accident of birth, and expelled from it, not by maddened victims, but by foreign potentates, will not be officially recognised by our Government or legislature. Happily, we think, he is cast upon the care of the people themselves, to be upborne, if at all, by their willing offerings, not by the proceeds of taxation. Their character, therefore, is involved in their treatment of the late Governor of Hungary. He is a man of the people, thrown by the resistless billows of adversity upon the sympathising generosity of the people. Their behaviour in such circumstances will show whether virtue, consecrated to the common weal, cannot command respect independently of the sordid profit it may sometimes bring.

It is the affliction of Kossuth that he is an exile—it is his honour that he is a *poor* exile. National resources were at his command—he might have carried wealth with him even in his flight. He must have known, months before the consummation of Görgey's treachery, the precariousness of his position, and it would have been easy for him to have diverted to some foreign place of security, a small streamlet from the tide of resources which flowed through his hands. But he nobly preferred casting himself and his family penniless upon the goodwill of the lovers of freedom, to providing for his future ease at the risk of bringing a stain upon her holy pretensions. And by this lofty and magnanimous act of self-sacrifice, he has made *us* his debtors. The cause of struggling peoples, as pitted against that of tyrants, is so closely identified with the character of its leaders, that their purity of motive incalculably subserves, their inconsistency or selfishness depresses it, all the world over. In future political contests, even in this country, it will be something gained for freedom, that we are able to point to Louis Kossuth as an illustrious proof that zeal may be disinterested, and that a man may be ambitious of serving his country, without necessarily being covetous of a worldly reward. Nor ought we to forget that the glorious example he has displayed may do much towards forming the character of future popular leaders, and towards begetting faith in grander motives of action than those which take their rise in selfish calculation. Therefore are we anxious to see a "Kossuth fund," worthy, in some measure, of Kossuth's virtuous patriotism.

We make our appeal to another and sterner motive. The imperial tyrants who have conspired to trample Hungary under foot, and who, in the pride of their power, think to stay the progress of humanity, as Canute thought to arrest the flowing tide, never hear truth respecting themselves or their designs, save when it resounds from an indignant people. Our foreign diplomacy is seldom plain spoken, and such intimations of disapproval as it may deem it worth while to venture are couched in such doubtful phrases, and buried in such contiguous layers of complimentary expression, that they lose all force, and are, naturally enough, disregarded. But Austria cannot shut her eyes to, cannot see with insensibility, such a startling contrast as that which it is now in the power of the English people to reveal to her. If, at the very moment when her Government dare not apply for a *loan* in the British market, her chief victim, designated by her an arch-rebel, is spontaneously presented with a splendid *gift* worthy of a people to bestow, she cannot but quail under the withering rebuke. There would be an earnestness of meaning in the proceeding which not even the conscience-seared House of Hapsburg could read with untroubled breast, and unblanched cheeks. It is one of the high prerogatives of peoples to characterise as it deserves the criminality of kings. Theirs is the glorious responsibility of standing right in the path of infatuated monarchs, and holding up to them the mirror in which they may discern their own moral deformities. It behoves them to discharge this duty on behalf of outraged truth, justice, and humanity—and, in the case before us, the people of England cannot ring out more emphatically their abhorrence of despotism and its deeds, than by the silver trumpet of a "Kossuth fund."

Among the prominent features of the present times, not the least striking is the congregation in this land of constitutional government, of all the most conspicuous continental champions of liberty. On the eve, if common presentiment be not wholly at fault, of a general convulsion which will shake despotism to its base, and probably overturn it for ever, it is singular that such men as Kossuth and Mazzini, destined, we cannot doubt, to exercise a mighty influence over the future, should be compelled to sojourn here, and enabled to observe closely the working of those political institutions under which a truer practical freedom has sprung up and established itself than can be met with anywhere else, at least in the Old World. It would seem like an arrangement of Divine Providence preparatory to coming changes—a sort of dim intimation that the instruments are being formed, and tempered, and polished, by which a better order of things is to be wrought out—a sign in the firmament to awaken hope, that night is departing, and day is at hand. Such men, it is our duty, as it will be our privilege, to nourish generously—and whilst freeing them from the lower entanglements which might impede their action, we should rejoice to give fresh impulse to all the nobler motives which strengthen great minds to wrestle with gigantic difficulties.

Oh! it is a glorious sight to behold the upheaving, as by the volcanic fire of an irresistible enthusiasm, of the nobler sentiments of our common nature, in huge national masses—breaking through the overlying crust of long undisturbed conventionalisms, and, like primitive rocks, cropping out conspicuously from their very midst! It is as though humanity addressed itself to governments, saying, "Here, if you would build up law and order, you must fix your foundations." Such movements occur but seldom—and, when they do occur, are deeply impressive as well as instructive. Let us turn aside, if but for a moment, and view the sublime spectacle. A solitary man—an exile—passes across the stage. Until his appearance, there had been a long reign of dull indifferentism, which nothing could stir. He is a foreigner—and his native land is a country of which Englishmen, until lately, had heard little, about which they cared less. Why do the people rise up in their myriads, in their millions, as if by a preconcerted signal, to applaud that man? How comes it that, transported by strong emotions, they hasten to fling at his feet honours scarcely less than regal? What spell has he cast over them, that they should commune, at first glance, with his mighty soul, and weep with him, and rejoice over him, and identify their interest with his, as though he had come to deliver *them* from some cruel calamity? How is it? The man has proved himself a true man in an age abounding with shams—an earnest man, in an age of insincerities—a man of faith, where cold scepticism has been regnant—pure, loving, disinterested, courageous, moderate when exalted, grandly patient when cast down—and lo! the heart of humanity turns towards him, as the needle to the pole—and nations are proud to bow before him in loving reverence. The natural language of our countrymen, translated from shouts, and processions, and memorials, and illuminations, is, "This is the sort of rule to which we gladly respond. Here we meet with what we yearn for! And, just as in ordinary social life,

"One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin,"

so, in political life, a single living embodiment of virtuous and patriotic heroism, overpowers all differences of opinion, all distinctions of rank, all prejudices of country, and elicits an unanimous demonstration of sympathy and respect. Crime could not have done this—nor cruelty—nor successful meanness—such electrical vibrations in the bosom of the multitude can only be produced by the association of power with purity, of a strong intellect with a loving heart.

We are all of us indebted to Louis Kossuth for having been the occasion of laying bare to our view the yet living elements of moral grandeur which evidently connect man with a higher destiny, even on earth, than he has yet attained. The human family are best swayed by those appeals which are made to the purest and least selfish sensibilities of their common nature. Glad are we to have so convincing a proof, in the reception of Kossuth, that the wear and tear of daily business have not so entirely frittered away our souls, as to leave in them no room for the expansion of a magnanimous sentiment, and that our manhood still remains susceptible of something more glorious than a sordid calculation of profit and loss. We love our countrymen all the more fondly, that they have shown themselves forward, in this instance, to render "honour to whom honour is due." Let them now give the finishing touch to the impressive picture which their conduct exhibits to the world! Let them evince the same eager disposition to render "*tribute to whom tribute.*"

A STATESMAN'S CRUDITIES.

SOME time ago *Punch* was in the habit of representing our principal statesmen as boys at school, conning their primers with juvenile simplicity. "There's many a jest spoken in earnest," says the proverb, and we have just met with an illustration of its truth. We are often disposed to think that many a man who stands high in the world's esteem for statesmanship, is on a level with the school-boy on his form in his notions of true principles and common sense. Whether it be not so in the case we are about referring to, we leave our readers to judge.

The other day a meeting was held at Aberdeen to promote a plan of Church extension. This notable project contemplates the raising of a fund of from £300,000 to £400,000, for new churches, "with a view to their being endowed in con-

nexion with the Established Church of Scotland." On first glancing over the report, we were half inclined to imagine that a hoax had been practised upon the credulity of the journal which furnished the report. But as we perused the chairman's opening address, we were obliged to believe in the reality of the movement, at the expense of the common sense of himself and of those who originated it.

In support of the scheme, the Chairman made some trite observations on the connexion between ignorance and crime, and the especial need of religion to counteract the great moral evil he described. He stated two facts much to be deplored, and which we wish it were in our power to gainsay—that 7,000,000 gallons of spirits are annually consumed in Scotland alone, and that 150,000 of the population of Edinburgh and Glasgow are unconnected with any religious denomination. He further denounced "the diabolical activity in the circulation of immoral and irreligious publications"—insisted upon the necessity of erecting new churches, as "an effectual remedy" for this state of things—and lastly, most amusingly declared that "no voluntary exertions will be found effectual" in keeping in repair the new churches to be thus erected.

However much our readers may be inclined to doubt our word, we can faithfully assure them that the sentiments we have thus briefly described were *not* uttered by a schoolboy. They are neither more nor less than the profound utterances of a nobleman and a statesman, whose name is well known in the political world—a peer of the realm—an hereditary legislator—and (save the mark) one who not many years ago filled the distinguished position of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Yes! Lord Aberdeen is the veritable statesman under whose auspices this monstrous scheme is ushered into the world.

Pouring water through a sieve is the most fitting comparison for this panacea for the moral evils which afflict the sister country. Church extension, forsooth, to reclaim the 150,000 godless population of Edinburgh and Glasgow! Why, is it not a notorious fact that the Established churches of Scotland—of these two cities especially—are half unoccupied? Can Lord Aberdeen be so ignorant as not to know that the churches of Edinburgh and Glasgow present a "beggarly account of empty benches"—that many of the clergy for whose behoof the citizens are mulcted in an annuity-tax, have few else to preach to beside the clerk and sexton—and that thousands of the poor of Scotland might obtain accommodation within the walls of the parish churches, if they were disposed to enter them? Such an exhibition of "crass" ignorance, as Lord Brougham phrases it, such singular incongruity between means and end, would, in ordinary life, stamp a man as a fool. Yet we find these sentiments lauded as the oracular wisdom of a statesman, and applauded by an attentive throng of nobles and clergymen. The effete Establishment north of the Tweed—a church, be it observed, which was some years ago robbed of all its vitality by the policy of this same statesman, is to be resuscitated by building new churches which the population will not enter—the population to be reclaimed by the teachings of a priesthood whom they despise and refuse to listen to.

Let us suppose the £400,000 raised by voluntary contributions, and some fifty churches erected in various parts of Scotland. There remain two important things to be done—first, filling these edifices with the whisky-drinking poor, and secondly, keeping them in proper repair. How the former is to be accomplished my Lord Aberdeen does not inform us. We will charitably suppose he is ignorant of the fact that there is already room enough and to spare in the churches of the Establishment, and that he is even so simple as to imagine that the providing new ones will be equivalent to filling them. But what would be thought of the judgment of a statesman in either House of Parliament who, on *any* other besides an *ecclesiastical* subject, came to certain important conclusions without having examined his premises? But thus it is. In such questions statesmen seem to have a license to be ignorant. On political and official subjects generally they may evince much grasp of mind, logical precision, and thorough knowledge. But in religious matters they are above inquiry, and superior to facts and common sense. For the most part, their idea of the world is that of an immense machine, put and kept in motion by Government. As to spiritual influences, expansive voluntaryism, cordial self-sacrifice, they cannot understand them. If things go wrong, build poorhouses, schools and churches, and the work is done.

But how are these new edifices, the offspring of Voluntaryism, to be kept in repair? Not by the same means—Lord Aberdeen says so. You might tell him that facts were against his conclusion—that the Free Church has erected a large number of new churches, and finds means to maintain them and their ministers—that the United Presbyterians did the same—and that Dissenters in Scotland are as two-thirds to one-third as compared with the Establishment. To all which we can imagine no other answer than that of the Frenchman—"so much the worse for the facts, then." To trust to the native energy of Christianity is not statesmanlike. No; if you would reclaim a debased and outcast population, erect churches which they will not enter; and in order to woo them to the gospel, compel the whole population to support them. Extend the annuity-tax all over Scotland, and let the arm of the law enforce it upon recusants, even to the calling out of the military. In short, commend Christianity by violating its spirit. This is, in effect, Lord Aberdeen's mode of regenerating his countrymen.

Is it not the very extreme of absurdity? Yet this stasesman is only a fair specimen of the class. Analyze any of the recorded sentiments of the State-appointed guardians of Christianity on ecclesiastical matters, and they will be found equally opposed to religion, common sense, and experience. Can we wonder that with such rulers and such a policy, vast and wealthy organizations should exist side by side with a population estranged from religion and debased by vicious indulgences.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Great men are of a twofold utility to their age, besides the actual services they render. They at once elevate and embody the popular ideal of human character; thus exciting that tendency to hero-worship which is an indestructible and beneficial instinct of our nature, and kindling aspirations after like excellence. They also, by the curiosity which they excite, greatly augment the aggregate of popular knowledge, and make the people of different nations better acquainted with each other's history and country. It is to subserve, in some measure, both these ends—to make more familiar to our readers the person of Kossuth, and the facts of the Hungarian story—that we weave into the following narrative particulars carefully collected from various sources.

In the Hungarian county of Thurvez, is a small town bearing the name of Kossuth-falva (or ville), and the chief family of the place, wear on their arms the ram rampant—Kos being the Hungarian name for ram. But it was not here that the man who has given world-wide celebrity to the name was born. Like many who have risen to eminence by public services, he came of a decayed family, his father living, at the time of his birth—an event which different narratives assign to the years 1802, 1804, and 1806—on a small estate at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, in the North of Hungary, between the great river Theiss and the western arm of the Carpathian mountains. Here he was reared amidst influences in which the strength of the old forest barbarians mingled with the richness of orientalism—a combination that is strikingly visible in his person; the oval face and delicate frame, the eyes of blue and grey, and features that seem ever trembling with sensibility, surrounded by a storm of black hair. The spot is spoken of as the Egypt and the Goshen of Hungary—the overflowings of the Theiss as fertilizing as those of the Nile, the mountain slopes bearing the Greek vine without and veins of gold within, and the sky ever bright and soft—and its historical associations run as far back as the time when Attila led from beyond the Danube the avenging destroyers of the Roman empire. Besides the general traditions of the country, there was the family legend, that no less than seventeen of its members had been impeached of treason by the Austrian governments during the repeated wars of the Hungarians, between 1527 and 1715, in defence of their popular and Protestant institutions. And to these potent influences of climate and legend, race and pedigree, were added the most powerful of all influences on the character of the future man—that of a high-minded and affectionate mother—who has lived, as did those women of kindred spirit, the mothers of Cromwell and Napoleon, to follow the fortunes of her son to their height; and, alas! to participate in his sublimely sad reverse. True to the memories of his house, the elder Kossuth took arms in "the war of liberation," as was called the crusade against Napoleon, in 1811, and shed his blood in the battle of Leipsig. The younger was sent, in boyhood, to the ordinary gymnasia of the country, and in youth—now fatherless and poor, though of the rank of a gentleman—he entered the Lutheran College of Potok. Thence he advanced to the University of Pesth; where he made the acquaintance of two distinguished writers, the brothers Kisfaludyi, and under their auspices cultivated as a branch of literature, his mother-tongue, which it had long been the fashion among the gentry to neglect for French and German, but in which his patriotic sympathies foresaw a sure way to the hearts of the people, who loved their native Magyar in proportion as it was despised by the rich. Intended for the legal profession, he entered at Pesth the office of a notary, worked there for several years, and obtained his diploma as an advocate—equivalent to our "call to the bar."

It was in 1830 that he made his appearance in the comitat, or county meeting of Zemplin, where the deputies to the Diet were elected and instructed how to act. Two subjects gave immediate employment to the young orator—the cholera and the Polish insurrection. The ignorant and superstitious peasantry had been persuaded that the many deaths and much suffering inflicted by the mysterious malady, were the result of poison, sold by Jews to the nobles for the destruction of their serfs. Many of them rose upon their masters, and it was Kossuth almost alone who had the courage and skill to disabuse and soothe them. Great was the sympathy of the Hungarians with the Poles; and Zemplin was induced, by the contagious ardour of its native orator, to become the focus of sixteen comitats, who sent a deputation to Vienna, demanding leave to raise a great army in support of the Polish cause. Metternich and the Austrian Cabinet, from jealousy of what Russia had recently gained from the Turks, were not altogether indisposed to sanction this; but before anything could be done, beyond sending a few volunteers—among whom was Perczel, a distinguished general in the late war, and one of Kossuth's fellow-exiles—the patriots were crushed, and Hungary, like England, then and now, became the refuge in flight of those it would fain have aided in the field.

It is a peculiarity of the Hungarian constitution that in its Diet peeresses, or lady magnates, sit by proxy; and delegates may also be represented by deputy—and as the instructions of the comitats are very precise, the country gentlemen frequently employ advocates thus to speak for them. Kossuth appears to have sat in the Diet convened in 1832—for the second time in a period of more than fifteen years, during which Metternich had wanted nothing of Hungary that could not be obtained without the will of the Parliament—in both these capacities; as the representative of a noble lady, and of one or more of the deputies. A public press existed, and professed to report the proceedings of the Diet; but Austrian censorship—contrary to the Hungarian constitution—contrived to make both report and criticism a mere pretence. Kossuth—already animated with hatred to this power, which had converted an elective and limited monarchy into a tyranny—conceived the project of inspiring the press with new life. He undertook, therefore, the reporting of the debates, and added to the record inspiriting comments. When this was put down, he evaded the Government by lithographing his reports, and, to prevent them being stopped in the post-office, circulated them through the country by means of the officers of the comitats; whose debates he also made public in the same manner, when the Diet had closed, Baron Wesselenzi—a man of gigantic stature, and indomitable spirit—was at the head of the party of which Kossuth had thus made himself the spirit and the tongue. The former, the Austrian Government prosecuted, in 1837, for a pretended conspiracy. Kossuth was his advocate, but unsuccessfully, and was soon his companion in imprisonment. Wesselenzi, Eljhaz, Kossuth, and others, were thrown into the Newhauss, a fortress in Pesth, where Wesselenzi became blind, and another a maniac! Kossuth was in prison two years without trial, was then impeached of high treason, and condemned to four years' imprisonment. The liberation of these captives became, at once, an absorbing question with the comitats; and when imperial necessities required the summoning of another Diet, the deputies were instructed to demand, in the first place, the revocation of the illegal proceedings under which the patriots had been incarcerated. When the Government demanded 18,000 recruits, they found it, after half a year's struggle—though opposed by a very small minority in the upper Chamber, and a bare half of the lower—impossible to be obtained without some concessions; and, accordingly, in 1840, an amnesty was granted, and the most obnoxious of the Ministry removed. Kossuth had put his imprisonment to no small advantage. He had studied, during his three years' detention, the revolutionary periods of French and English history enriched his native eloquence from the world-

mirroring pages of Shakspere, and, moreover, wooed and won the daughter of a fellow-prisoner—the lady Theresa Meszlenyi; whom he married in 1841, the authorities of the Protestant and Catholic Churches (the lady belonging to the latter) sanctioning the union. Thus armed with new powers, and inspired with a new motive,—for what is ambition or patriotism without the love of woman, and the hope of transmitting to one's son an illustrious name?—Kossuth returned with renewed and dauntless ardour to the war of liberty. The Opposition in the Diet took him for their leader—the people received him in open arms as he emerged from the prison—and a subscription of 10,000 florins was made for his family. With the year 1841, he commenced the editorship of the "Pesthi Hislap;" the publisher of which was glad to avail himself of Kossuth's name and talent, and felt insured from his possible imprudence by the warning he had just received. But the editor, although not injudicious, was as bold as eloquent, and soon raised the journal to an unparalleled circulation. In its columns he not only defended the rights of the comitats, and urged the formation of a great national party in opposition to Austrian oppression, but prepared the public mind for those great financial and civil measures which are the basis of his fame. The Conservative party started a rival journal, but its talented young editor was prematurely cut off by death, and the whole power of the press seemed in the hands of Kossuth. The Government managed, however, to defeat him as a candidate for the Diet of 1843, and under the same influences, the publisher of the Pesth paper displaced him from its control. Kossuth went to Vienna to solicit from the Government the necessary permission to originate another newspaper, which was, of course, refused, but large offers were made for the service of his pen on the other side—which were spurned as they deserved to be. On his return, he commenced an agitation among the trading and industrious classes, in order to raise an organized opposition to the Austrian tariff, which, in order to make Hungary politically subservient, kept her exclusively dependent on Austria for her markets, forbidding export or import through other channels. It was in 1844 he formed the "Vedegylet," a league of 80,000 persons, pledged not to use, in any form, Austrian goods. Austrian manufacturers were obliged, in self-defence to establish manufacturies in Hungary; while the working-men of that country were organized by this unresting spirit into trade-unions and co-operative societies.

The year 1848 was signalized by the adhesion of Count Louis Batthyani, a nobleman whose house had given generals, ambassadors, archbishops, and even palatines to his country, and who had hitherto been the leader of the Conservative party. The Austrian Government had made a bold attempt upon the municipal liberties which Hungary had enjoyed for eighteen centuries, by designing to substitute for officers answering to our Lord-Lieutenants of counties, commoners appointed and paid by the crown. Under the presidency of the court, public meetings, or rather, conferences, were held in nearly all the counties, at which Kossuth expounded with great argumentative power the constitution of Hungary, and rallied the proprietors in its defence. These meetings were continued up to the opening of the Diet, in the autumn of 1847. To this Diet Kossuth was returned for the first time, a member for the city of Pesth. Count Louis and other of the Opposition leaders, with several noble ladies, exerted their utmost influence in his favour, and triumphed over all the arts of the Government. They also proposed to purchase for Kossuth a handsome property; but this he, who has been so malignantly accused of peculation and cupidity, declined, preferring to derive his support from the little estate he had procured by the proceeds of his pen.

He at once took the lead in the Chamber of Deputies; and it was chiefly by his influence that the Hungarian Archduke Stephen was chosen Palatine in the place of the Archduke John, who had died some months before. He proceeded immediately to announce a project of reform which would have secured him immortal celebrity had his career terminated with its adoption by the Parliament—a scheme to purify and re-invigorate the municipalities, and to emancipate the serf-peasantry. In the comitats, which we have repeatedly mentioned, it was only the nobles that were represented; but the nobility of Hungary had no resemblance to that of England at the present day—the whole condition of society there, indeed, seems rather to have resembled that of our own country in the transition period of the rival roses, when there was a large class of freemen—the yeomen of the country, and the merchants, traders, and artizans of the towns—but another class of agricultural serfs, or "villeins" as they were called. So in Hungary, up to the time of which we are writing. The nobility were all those who had descended from originally patrician families, however remote the lineage, and however reduced the descendant. This traditional aristocracy, mingled with the mass of the people—became merchants, manufacturers, farmers, or professional men; and were only distinguished by political privileges. They amounted, in some counties, to as many as 25,000 or 30,000 in number. Now that the Austrian Government had resolved to subjugate the comitats, by substituting for the Count Palatine, frequently absent in the upper Chamber of the Diet, a Royal Administrator—who would carry out the decrees of the Government without submitting them to the county meeting—Kossuth saw that the only way to counteract them was by enlarging the constituency;—"not to make the condition of Hungary such that there should be no privileges for the few, but to erect a temple of liberty for all the people." He proposed, therefore, to admit the serf to the political rights of the noble. But that serf must first be socially enfranchised. Actual vassalage had been abolished under Maria Theresa in 1765; but the peasant still had to pay his landlord "robot," or rent in labour and kind, and do service to the State—in the words of Kossuth himself, "the agriculturist had to work for his landlord 104 days in the year. If you take off the Sundays, the festival days, and the winter, why what remained to him? But still he had to give a ninth of his produce to the seigneur, and a tenth, or tithe, to the bishop." In 1836, the party of which Kossuth was then the inspiration, had proposed in the Diet, that the peasant should have a right to emancipate himself from his feudal and seignorial burdens by paying off the capital sum to which they amounted, "estimated at the rate of 5 or 8 per cent." At first it was proposed that this should be the independent right of the peasant, but as it was found impossible to carry that against the magnates and the Government, it was modified to a privilege dependent on the consent of the landlord. But even in that shape, the project, though agreed to by both chambers of the Diet, was rejected by the Government; and there was an end of it for the time. Now, in November, 1847, on the eve of the French revolution—*but before its outbreak could have been foreseen*—Kossuth reintroduced the project. It was preluded by a sort of general Declaration of Grievances. "When we came to the Diet," says Kossuth, "the first question I proposed, according to the instructions of my constituents, was, that the municipal institutions of the country should be upheld in their natural purity, and that the system of abitrators should be put aside, and that if this motion was not carried no taxes should be voted. On this motion the House of Commons and the House of Lords did not agree for two months. It was necessary that both should agree to carry a [bill or resolution] before it could be laid before the king; but there was no limit to the number of communications which might have passed between the two houses, so that they might go on to the number of 100 or 300 till the question was settled or abandoned." It was during this struggle that the French revolution broke out. In his own striking phrase, Kossuth resolved to seize "the opportunity which God had given, not Hungary made;"—he generously resolved—he who has been libelled with having fanned the pride of race in the bosom of the Magyar, and oppressed the Sclave—to demand of the Austrian monarchy the restoration of constitutional right to *all the provinces* of the empire. In a magnificent oration, delivered on the 2nd of March, 1848, he moved an address to the Emperor embodying this demand; and was deputed, with Count Louis Batthyani- to carry it to Vienna. Before he left, a national ministry was appointed, with the Count at its head, himself Minister of Finance, and Prince Esterhazy of Foreign Affairs—a national guard was organized at Presburg—and patriotic associations were established in all the chief towns. Above all, he had carried, in a parliament of landlords, the unconditional emancipation of the peasantry—that is, virtually unconditionally; for the proprietors had only his assurance, as Financial Minister, that the national property was rich enough to compensate them—and a measure of reform, admitting every one to the county suffrage who possessed property worth 300 florins (£30 sterling), or 8 acres of land. It was to obtain the sanction of the Emperor to these large demands, and the ratification of his own appointment that, on the 15th of March, he appeared in Vienna, then in possession of the people, who had risen in emulation of the citizens of Paris. The National Guard and the students received the deputation in triumph, and threatened to storm the palace if their demands were not granted. It was then, as he says, that he held the life of the dynasty in his hand. He returned to Pesth a Minister of the empire and of Hungary, authorized by the monarch of both kingdoms to carry out the schemes which had so long brooded in his noble intellect and commanded his eloquent advocacy.

The Diet was dissolved, and another summoned for the 2nd of July—for a Diet that sat from 1832 to 1836, the Hungarians call their Long Parliament; so similar is the spirit of their constitution to that of our own. By this time, the sedition that had long been fomenting among the savage tribes of Croatia—a province of Hungary, separated from it by the river Drave—had broken out into armed rebellion and threatened invasion under Jellachich, the recently appointed Ban of Croatia. It was of course thought, by the loyally unsuspicious, that the Emperor had but to command his vassal to retire, and he would be obeyed. Count Batthyani was of these; and even after a conference with Jellachich, at Innspruck—at which the latter boasted they would meet again on the Danube (that is, within the boundaries of Hungary)—continued to carry on amicable intercourse with the Court. Kossuth saw through the conspiracy, and resigned his post in the Ministry, but was soon compelled, by the popular voice, to resume it. The Diet had removed its sittings from Presburg, a small town on the Austrian frontier, to the noble city of Buda-Pesth. In another of his most celebrated orations—every one of which was an event—Kossuth demanded an extraordinary contribution of 50,000,000 of florins, and a levy of 200,000 men, which were voted by acclamation. After a long and eloquent argument, he exclaimed, "To-day we are the Ministers of this nation, to-morrow there may be others. This is a matter of no consequence. The Ministry can change, but thou, O my country! must for ever endure; and with this or another Ministry the nation must preserve the Fatherland. Therefore, to avoid all misunderstandings, I say outright, and solemnly, that if I ask this House for 200,000 soldiers, and the necessary sums thereto, and they do not—" Before he could finish his sentence, the House, worked up to an intense pitch of excitement by the speech, rose as one man, and shouted, "*We give it! we give it!*" It is said that all Kossuth could do in reply, was to bow low to the audience, the tears flowing down his cheeks, with the words, "*I bow myself before the greatness of this nation.* If there be as much energy in the execution as there has been patriotism in the offer, hell itself could never conquer Hungary." The effect of this speech was such, that the President of the Assembly left his seat to embrace the orator, and the House adjourned, unable to attend any other business.

We cannot further follow one by one the steps of this great man—and we need not, for they are now imprinted on the memory of the nation. We would fain tell how Hapsburg perjury became manifest, and the Jellachich conspiracy was defeated—how the Palatine Arch-duke Stephen fled from the head of his brave Hungarian army, and Kossuth was appointed in his stead—how Latour, the Austrian minister, fell a victim in Vienna to his own attempted treachery upon the Hungarians and Viennese—how Lemberg, sent by the Emperor to govern Hungary as his *alter ego*, was outlawed by the Diet and slain by the populace on the bridge that connects Buda and Pesth—how the undisciplined valour of the Hungarians chased Jellachich to the gates of Vienna, and would have put that city beyond reach of Windischratz and bombardment, but for the timidity and indecision of the revolutionary leaders—how, in one campaign, the savage hordes of the Ban and the veteran troops of Haynau were beaten back from the Theiss to the Danube—how, when a Russian army was on the frontier, the spirit of the nation rising to the height of the great exigency, the Declaration of Hungarian Independence was issued from Debreczin, on the 14th of April, 1849—how the bravery of the people, headed by Bem, Guyon, Dembinski, and Klapka, all inspired and guided by him whose genius combined the eloquence of Chatham with the talent of Carnot; and refused to despair until the traitor Görgey first took from the self-sacrificing Dictator the power to

control, and then used it to betray—how the Conservative patriot Schzeni went mad with grief, the treacherous Zichy was hanged, the venerable Louis Batthyani gibbeted at Pesth, and thirteen noble prisoners of war at Arad—and, finally, how Kossuth and a little army of compatriots, escaping hither and thither, have pined in a prison-refuge, owed their liberation to the humane fidelity of a Turk, and now, superior to calumny as to ill-fortune, are the honoured and beloved guests of two hemispheres. On all this would we dwell—but time and space fail. May we have the happiness of some time continuing this brief biography of Louis Kossuth, to the day when he reassumes the unadorned throne of Hungary, the ruler as well as the idol of his noble native land!

Educational Conference.—A conference of the friends of voluntary and unsectarian education will shortly be held in London, under the auspices of the committee of the Voluntary School Association, to consider the present aspect of the educational controversy, and to decide on such immediate measures of a practical kind as may be needful to give effect to their principles and views. It is intended that the meeting shall take place in about five weeks, and it will, we understand, be held in Crosby Hall, the scene of so many gatherings of an educational character. The main objects of its conveners are, as is well known to the majority of our readers, to promote both the secular and religious instruction of the people, free from any denominational peculiarities or restrictions, and apart from all Governmental aid or interference. We sincerely trust that the conference will be numerously and influentially attended, and that it may be productive of important results to the cause of free and scriptural education.

Extraordinary Church-rate Proceedings.—On the 19th of July, 1849, a demand of four shillings and sevenpence was made upon Mr. Michael Middleton, tanner, of Darlington, and that in default of payment he was, in August last, summoned to appear before Robert Colling, Esq., and his brother magistrates, to meet the charge against him. When the case came on, Mr. Allison, Mr. Middleton's attorney, stated that it was his client's intention to try the validity of the rate; and he called upon the churchwarden in writing to produce the church book containing the expenditure of the money, but the churchwarden declined to do so. The case was adjourned for a month, with an intimation that if during the interval Mr. Middleton did not himself promote a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, an order for payment would be made. Mr. Middleton, however, was legally advised that he had no power or permission as a defendant to try the case in the Ecclesiastical Court, and he accordingly forwarded a written representation, and renewed protest to the churchwardens. On the 28th of September, the parties again appeared before the magistrates, when the churchwarden's attorney quoted a case with the view of showing that Mr. Middleton might have applied for a prohibition to restrain the magistrates from issuing their order. The result of the whole hearing was, that the magistrates determined to grant an order to compel payment, together with 10s. 6d. churchwarden's costs, besides clerk's charges. But after the order had been made out, and whilst Mr. Middleton was daily expecting the seizure of his gods, or notice of a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, to his utter amazement a bill of indictment for misdemeanonr was preferred against him before the grand jury at the sessions. The indictment set forth that the said Michael Middleton "did unlawfully and contemptuously neglect and refuse to pay, &c. &c., "in contempt of our Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of other persons in the like case of offending, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown, and dignity." The grand jury ignored the bill, and thus terminated the affair.

A Daring Burglary and attempt at Murder has been committed in the farm-house of Miss Nicklin, Portway, near Oldbury. About two o'clock on Thursday morning, the bed-room of Mr. David Nicklin, a single gentleman in infirm health, was entered by two ruffians, one of whom struck him with a bludgeon, and then the other discharged a double-barrelled pistol at his head, shattering his jaw and teeth, pieces of which were afterwards picked up on the floor. Miss Nicklin's chamber, where she slept with her niece, was next visited, and the ladies terrified into silence while their pockets and drawers were rifled. The burglars then descended into the lower rooms, and proceeded to regale themselves with meat, fruit pies, wines, &c.; more than once shouting out from below, "If you arn't quiet, we'll murder you." So soon as they were satisfied that the burglars had departed, the niece ventured out of the house, and communicated with Mr. Meriss, a neighbouring farmer; and by six, Sergeant Walden and Superintendent Overend, of the Worcestershire police, were on the premises.

A Banking Institute, for encouraging the mutual instruction of its members in literary and professional studies, was originated at the London Tavern on Wednesday, by a meeting over which Mr. W. G. Prescott presided,

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon is once more falsifying his name by a timidity which all parties foretel will be his ruin. He has been endeavouring, since the resignation of the late ministers, to construct a cabinet which should combine coercive measures of administration with a return to universal suffrage and large projects of social amelioration. He has succeeded at length in getting together the following men, whose names must be given just to familiarize the reader with them, for they represent to the English public no principle or party:—

Justice—M. Corbin, Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal of Bourges.
Foreign Affairs—M. Turgot, formerly peer of France.
Public Instruction—M. Charles Giraud, member of the Institute.
Interior—M. de Thorigny, formerly Advocate-General of the Court of Appeal at Paris.
Commerce—M. Casabianca, representative.
Public Works—M. Lacrosse, Vice-President of the Assembly.
War—General de St. Arnaud, Commander of the Second Division of the Army of Paris.
Marine—M. Hippolyte Fortoul, representative.
Finance—M. Blondel, Inspector-General of Finance.
M. Charles Giraud is charged, *ad interim*, with the Ministry of Justice, during the absence of M. Corbin.
M. Turgot is charged, *ad interim*, with the Ministry of Finance during the absence of M. Blondel.
M. de Maupas, Prefect of the Haute-Garonne, is appointed Prefect of Police.

MM. Casabianca, Lacrosse, St. Arnaud, Giraud, and Fortoul, are decided Bonapartists. MM. de Thorigny, Corbin, and Blondel, are extra-Parliamentary, and rather of the order of ordinary functionaries than statesmen.

Emile de Girardin says:—"Whatever be the character of the new Cabinet, the Ministers who propose to repeal the law of May 31, need only this reason to have the support of all who do not desire civil war." Lamartine sends, from his retirement at Monceaux, an emphatic protest against all rupture of legality in the crisis of 1852. He will go no further than the repeal of the law of May 31, the partial revision of the constitution, the possibility of the legal candidature of the President; but will not admit any propaganda in favour of this candidature. "Outside the constitution," he says, "lie every sort of adventure, and the transgression of it will lead to ruin." The President himself still hugs the delusion that he will be returned by the six million of votes given him in December '48; and threatens the majority thus:—"I alone can save the Conservative party, which thinks itself so strong and is so weak; its destinies are in my hands; let it not push me to extremes!"

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* has published a decree enacting that the branch of public instruction is for the future to belong to the ministry of Public Worship and Justice, the department in which ecclesiastical business of a litigious nature is transacted. The ecclesiastical questions relating to the army, hitherto under the jurisdiction of the Minister of War, and the administration of the pious works, or bequests and donations made to the Church, formerly in the hands of the Minister of Finance, are also to belong to the department of Public Worship. This administration of pious works is charged with an immense number of petty investigations, which, if fallen into fraudulent hands, will become a terrible scourge to the poor agriculturist, for the superstition of the last generation has left upon almost every inch of land in this priest-ridden country some incumbrance in the shape of a census for the payment of masses, requiems, and other sacerdotal means of extracting the riches of the land. When the friars were put down by law, Spanish ground was considered free from these burdens, and cultivation has consequently become more attended to, as being more prosperous, but the astonished peasant will now find that they are to be exacted, and the arrears of eighteen years to be claimed. Many a hard-handed labourer, unable to pay these accumulated taxes, will see his land pass into the hands of the clergy. Thus the Minister of Public Worship and Justice will hold in his hands all those means by which the clergy hope to resume their ancient power.

ITALY.

The Pope has replied by anticipation to the demand for leave to erect a Protestant Church in Rome by taking from the applicants a precedent on which much weight was laid. Permission was given in an impulse of gratitude by Pio Nono to the American chargé d'affaires, Mr. Cass, in return for his preventing the Propaganda College from being turned into barracks for Garibaldi's legionaries during the siege of Rome, for an American congregation to meet within the walls. That permission is now withdrawn, and they must find the best extra-mural accommodation they can.

A letter from Turin of October 21, mentions a report current there in the ministerial circles, that the British and French Governments have instructed their representatives at the court of Tuscany, to declare that England and France witness with dissatisfaction the establishment of relations between the Tuscan Government and that of Austria, which, if continued, will be destructive of the independence of Tuscany.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

The arrival at Pesth of Archduke Albrecht, the new Hungarian Governor, was the occasion for a manifestation of national feeling most significant to the new *alter ego* of the Emperor. Whether from accident or design—it is hoped from the former—the Hungarian colours were not among the numerous flags decorating the steamboat on board of which his imperial highness was. Every other province of the empire was represented in the rigging and on the masts of the vessel, but the white and red colours of Hungary were sought for in vain. The very moment that the Governor-General was about to land, the assembled people quitted the quay, leaving to the government officials, the military, and a few servile Austrians, the reception of the Archduke. Naturally enough, he was deeply enraged at what he considered an intentional insult. Explanations appear to have been subsequently made, and the new Governor-General on the same day proceeded to express his good will towards the national wishes. At the first reception, he intimated to every one of the bureaucracy, who came to pay his respects, that in future they must appear in the Hungarian national costume. Consequently, whenever his highness appeared in the streets he was loudly greeted. The people of Pesth regard the return to the old costume as the forerunner of greater changes in the hated system of centralization, and with the sanguine character peculiar to the nation, give themselves up to hopes that will certainly be disappointed.

As an illustration of the intellectual state of a large class in Prussia, it is stated that in the Diet of the province of old Prussia, one of the Ritters put in a petition, of which the following was the prayer:—"That teachers in all schools should be dismissed, and that their posts should henceforward be filled by subalterns in the army not on active service; and, further, that all studies should be confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, and two hours' religious instruction every day." Only a very small majority rejected the petition.

The accomplices of the escape of Kinkel from Spandau have been brought before a jury. They acknowledged their complicity, but denied that they were either bribed or threatened. Bruhne, as one of the appointed keepers of the prisoners, has been condemned to a year's imprisonment in the house of correction, and to the loss of the national cockade, being declared incapable of serving in any public capacity; but Kruger, the other prisoner, was, after a good deal of hesitation, acquitted.

The *New Prussian Gazette* publishes the following as the text of a note addressed by Lord Palmerston, on the 13th ult., to the British minister to the Germanic Confederation:—

My Lord,—The Government of her Majesty cannot understand by what reason the Germanic Confederation imagines that the resolution of September, 1834 (the occupation of Frankfort by the Prussian and Austrian troops), could be considered as a reply to the protestation made by her Majesty's Government in July, 1851. In fact, the military occupation of the free city of Frankfort, to which the resolution of 1834 applied, was an object quite different from the projected incorporation of the Austrian and Prussian provinces, against which your note of the 9th of July protested. To that must be added, that the objections of the British cabinet in 1834, and those more recent against the project of 1851, were well founded. But the federal resolution of September, 1834, received a complete and peremptory reply in the note of Mr. Cartwright, of the 21st November, of the same year; and your Excellency acted wisely when, in replying to the communication of a resolution come to seventeen years since, and foreign to the matter in discussion, you immediately sent the copy of the reply made at the time. The Government of her Majesty has nothing at present to add on the subject of Frankfort in 1834; and, as the Germanic Diet has not replied to the protestation which the British cabinet recently made against the incorporation of territory into the confederation, which was not included by the treaty of Vienna in 1815, in which Great Britain took part, her Majesty's Government does not think proper to say anything more at present on the subject. I have the honour, &c.

TURKEY.

The question of the Egyptian railway is quite satisfactorily settled, and great praise is claimed by the correspondents at Constantinople for Sir Stratford Canning's conduct in the affair.

The present Prince of Servia (a vassal of the Porte) but under the influence of the Austrian consul, has permitted or instigated a serious affront to the British flag. The 11th was the Prince's birthday, on the night of which the Servian inhabitants of Semlin are compelled to illuminate their dwellings, while the foreign representatives of the great powers never burn an additional candle. The military band paraded through the town at 8 p.m., and passed the Russian and Austrian consulates, accompanied by a crowd of police agents and Servians of every degree. On reaching the street in which the British consul-general lives, they halted within a few yards of the house; some cries of "Kossuth's consul!" were heard from the Austrian part of the mob, the drums beat an encouraging roll, and the work of demolishing the windows commenced, and lasted the better part of three quarters of an hour without the slightest attempt at repression. The consul-general (M. de Fonblanque) hurried to his residence, and had his shoulder wounded by a heavy stone, hurled at him by a Servian officer, who ran away, but is well known. Next morning the British flag was struck, and Captain Dudley Heneage proceeded to Constantinople with the consul-general's despatches to Sir Stratford Canning.

AMERICA.

Kossuth and Miss Catherine Hayes occupy the New England public, the commercial crisis having subsided, and no political agitation being afoot. The Hungarian chief was expected to arrive by the

"Mississippi," and great preparations were making for his reception. The President had ordered the coast batteries to salute him with salvos.

The District Court of Maryland has been engaged in the trial of James D. Johnson, indicted on the charges of transporting slaves, in the American brig "Chatsworth," from the coast of Africa to Brazil, in the year 1850, and for serving on a slave vessel, in violation of the acts of 1800 and 1818. The brig was captured by the United States cruisers, on the coast of Africa, some time ago, with slave-deck, &c., on her, sent home, condemned, and sold. The case has not been decided.

Judge Grier, of the United States Circuit Court, has issued a special venire to the marshal to summon 108 jurors to try the charges against Elijah Lewis and others, who have been committed for treason against the United States, growing out of the murderous outrage at Christiana. The fourth Monday in November has been fixed for the commencement of these trials.

A telegraphic communication from Toronto states that Messrs. Hincks and Morin were conducting negotiations for the formation of a new ministry with every prospect of success.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Marie Theresa, Duchess of Angouleme, and daughter of Marie Antoinette, imprisoned with the royal family in the Temple, died, the other day, at Frohsdorf. She was seventy-three years of age. She has bequeathed more than 2,000,000 francs to the Count de Chambord.

M. Brunel, a Parisian aeronat, has been perilling his life rather than the sensible public should be "disappointed." He was to ascend from the park of Rambouillet in a balloon filled with pure hydrogen gas; but, from unexpected difficulties, the inflation was not completed at a late hour in the afternoon. M. Brunel removed the car, placed a plank across the hoop, took off his coat, and even emptied the money from his pockets to make himself lighter, seated himself on the board, and had the balloon liberated. It shot up like an arrow, quickly attaining a height of 2,000 metres. The spectators uttered a cry of terror; but their fears were soon relieved by the safe descent of Mons. Brunel.

So far from the question of the Danish succession being settled, a letter from Frankfort, dated the 20th inst., says:—"The Danish Government goes so far as to threaten the Duke of Augustenburg with trial by court-martial for taking part in armed combat against the Danish crown."

The celebrated tenor, Fraschini, was murdered at Bologna, on the 10th inst., while sitting at his breakfast. The murderer is said to be his colleague, the barotone Colini, and the motive, professional jealousy. Colini succeeded in escaping, according to the same account. The murdered man has left a widow and four children.

The small village of St. Martin-la-Porte, in Savoy, was almost completely destroyed by fire on the 13th, and that out of the twenty-four families which inhabited it, seventeen have been reduced to beggary by this catastrophe.

A book and printseller at Pesth has been arrested and sentenced to eight days' imprisonment for having in his possession portraits of Kossuth and other revolutionary personages.

The *Hong-Kong Register* is contemptuously indignant at the notice taken here of the Chinese Junk proprietor, whom it designates a "ship-painter:"—"We are no admirers of the manners of Chinese gentlemen, but in their degree they are as distinct from those of Chinese workmen, of whom Hesing, the English Chinese Mandarin is one, as the manners of an English gentleman from those of an English workman."

Archibald Hare, the Orangeman, was executed at Glasgow on Friday, for the murder of M'Gregor, in a drunken fit of anti-Papal frenzy. The execution was postponed from Thursday, *because that was the Sacramental Fast*. Ten thousand people were gathered to the loathsome sight. Hare, raising his voice to its utmost pitch, in order to be heard by the crowd, uttered these last words: "Fellow-men, I am going to die for a crime of which I am innocent, but I pray God to forgive all those who have persecuted me. All of you beware of dram drinking, and beware of Matthew Miller, and take warning by me this day to keep out of bad company, and to put your confidence in the Lord, for He will never leave you. He has given me grace this day, and I care no more for death than any person going to his bed this night, for I have found favour with Christ Jesus our Lord."

The National Reform Association held an important meeting in the Town Hall of Bury, on Friday evening last. E. Grundy, Esq., a veteran Radical reformer, was one of the speakers. Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., and Mr. Tindal Atkinson, attended as a deputation, and delivered speeches that were much applauded.

Mr. Henry Vincent has lectured during the past week at Liverpool and Blackburn. In the former town, the concert hall was twice crowded, the first lectnre being on the Great Exhibition—the other on the Continental Revolutions. Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., presided.

Carnarvon.—The prizes of £10 and £3 offered by the Carnarvon Committee of the Society for the better Observance of the Lord's Day, for the best essays on that subject, have been awarded to Mr. Evan Thomas, blacksmith, and Mr. W. Aubrey, shoemaker, from among seventeen competitors.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION.

A series of interesting meetings has been held during the past week, in the town of Liverpool, to promote the objects of the Congregational Board of Education. On Tuesday evening the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, delivered his able lecture, contrasting the systems of compulsory and voluntary education, to a respectable audience in the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street. It was listened to with deep attention and frequent applause. At the close the chairman (Wm. Crosfield, Esq.), invited discussion, but no person was disposed to controvert the views of the lecturer, to whom a vote of thanks was passed unanimously. On Wednesday morning a meeting of ministers and laymen took place in Newington Chapel, for the purpose of a free discussion on the principles and plans of the Board. Thomas Blackburn, Esq., took the chair, and gave a lucid statement of the position of the Congregational body in regard to education from 1843 to the present time. Charles Robertson, Esq., moved a resolution expressing "cordial approval of the plans and principles of the Congregational Board of Education." Wm. Crosfield, Esq., seconded, and Edward Baines, Esq., of Leeds, supported the resolution. Mr. Councillor Picton expressed his approval of the system of the National Public School Association, and argued for the entire separation of religious from secular education, and for placing the latter under a system of local management and support. To this a most powerful reply was given by the Rev. John Kelly, who showed the danger, and, indeed, the impossibility, of separating religion from any proper system of training for the youthful mind, exposed the confusion in the views of the advocates of secular education, and met the objections of the preceeding speaker on various points. The meeting was further addressed by J. O. Jones, Esq., the Rev. G. W. Conder, and in reply by Mr. Robertson: and, Mr. Picton having withdrawn, the resolution was put to the vote after a discussion of four hours, and carried with perfect unanimity.—In the evening of the same day, a numerous meeting was held in the spacious chapel of the Rev. Dr. Raffles, in Great George's-street. The Doctor, in opening the proceedings, said he had reflected long and anxiously on this subject, and had arrived at the conviction that the voluntary system was the only safe principle for general adoption. He therefore heartily concurred in the plans of the Congregational Board, and hoped they would meet with sufficient support in Liverpool. Mr. E. Baines then read a paper on "Our Educational Position, with Remarks on the two Manchester Plans of Education," showing, first, that the present deficiency of education had been grossly exaggerated; and secondly, that whatever deficiency existed was not owing to the want of schools, and still less to the want of power in the voluntary system, or of the working classes generally to pay for the education of their children, but to an inadequate sense of the value of education in parents, who withdraw their children too early from school to put them to work, and that therefore the plans which had for their main feature to make the schools free were formed on a wrong view of the case, and were not in the slightest degree adapted to meet the evil. The paper was very favourably received. Resolutions were moved, seconded, and supported by Charles Robertson, Esq., the Rev. John Kelly, Thomas Blackburn, Esq., and the Rev. W. Spence. The Rev. Mr. Dewsnap and Mr. Burley also moved and seconded the appointment of a committee comprising all the ministers of the Congregational body in Liverpool and many of the leading laymen, with Dr. Raffles as the chairman. Thanks having been voted to the chairman of the evening, and to Mr. Baines for his paper, the meeting separated.

Manchester has also been again visited. On Wednesday evening Mr. Conder re-delivered his brilliant lecture before a large audience in the Corn Exchange. It was received throughout with enthusiastic applause. James Sidebottom, Esq., presided; and a vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. J. Griffin, and carried by acclamation. Several other ministers and principal members of the Congregational body were on the platform.

Mr. Conder has also attended the meeting of the Northumberland and Durham Association held at South Shields, when a resolution, recommending the Board to the support of the churches in this district, was adopted. He has also delivered lectures at North Shields, Newcastle, Sunderland, and Darlington.

In compliance with a request from the Bristol and Gloucestershire Congregational Union, a deputation attended the recent meeting of that body. The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Cheltenham, introduced the subject, and urged with much force the importance of the practical operations of the Board. The Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., Principal of the Training Institution, entered at some length into the present position and future prospects of the Board, furnishing details of plans for increasing the efficiency of primary schools; and showing that their cost may in many instances be materially diminished by enlisting more fully the co-operation of parents, and by the adaptation of various expedients which have been tried in many instances with great success. The ministers and delegates assembled evinced great interest in the statements made, and, after some conversation, which turned principally on the school methods adopted by the Board, it was unanimously resolved that a Conference should be held at Bristol the third week in November, to forward the object of the Board. At the public meeting in the evening, Mr. Unwin had another opportunity of advocating the principles of religious and voluntary education.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Suffolk Congregational Union, held at Woodbridge, the Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, represented the Board, and a committee was formed for the purpose of corresponding with the Board, and making arrangements for the delivery of lectures in the county on Voluntary Education.

The friends of the Board do not confine their advocacy to direct efforts, but offer themselves wherever discussion is fairly invited. Thus, on Thursday last, Mr. Johnson, delegate of the Cambridge National Public School Society, delivered a lecture at the Town Hall. In the course of his address he said, it was true that voluntaryism had done a great deal; and it might be sufficient for Cambridge; but *their* plan would reach places where voluntaryism had failed. He was glad that the Church of England had given up the notion that it had the exclusive right to educate the people. Sabbath schools were conducive to religious education; but the teachers were unfortunately too much engaged in teaching the children A B C, instead of imparting religious instruction. He was afraid that the mention of local rates was inimical to their plan owing to agricultural depression; and he expected to be met with "look at our poor-rates; county-rates; surveyor's-rates;" all of which he wished they could do without. Church-rates he disliked the most, and he believed that as education advanced they would be the first to be got rid of. But this summary expenditure would soon be counterbalanced by the reduced expenditure on crime and pauperism. Several questions were put to the lecturer by Mr. Gotobed, the Rev. G. Bubier, Mr. Copping, and Mr. Williams. These questions led to a controversy, and Mr. Gotobed eventually proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that voluntary efforts are insufficient for national education, and approves of local rates for the purpose of education, to be administered by local authorities; but the meeting does not pledge itself as to the manner in which the funds shall be applied." Mr. Bubier controverted many of the arguments adduced by Mr. Johnson, defended the voluntary system, and concluded by proposing an amendment to the following effect:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the principles of the society are not those in which an education can be safely or effectively provided for the people." Mr. Gotobed replied; and Mr. Johnson likewise expressed a wish to make a few further remarks, but as it was nearly eleven o'clock, the Chairman thought that the controversy had better be deferred to another meeting. The resolution and amendment, however, were submitted to the meeting, and the resolution was carried.

Dryden and the "Quarterly Review."—The author of the correction of the *Quarterly*, which we mentioned in our paper of last week, thus retracts and makes amends to the *Review*, in a letter to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. "You tell me that you have received several letters stating, with more or less satisfaction, that you were over hasty in laughing at the *Quarterly Review*—one of its contributors and its editor—for making Bishop Ken a 'fast man.' . . . It is a fact that every edition of Dryden to which I have procured access, ranging from the first (I believe) in folio, 1700, down to the present day (including, of course, Walter Scott's), has the reading '*too fast*.' It is quite plain, therefore, that every imputation against the *Quarterly Review*, on this score, and its management, must be at once withdrawn. But with all this admission, frankly and fairly offered, shall I be considered absurd if I venture, with all the printed books and all their evidence before me, to assert that they are all wrong—that an inveterate error ranging from the first, has been perpetuated in every succeeding edition, and that Dryden's words must have been 'to fast?' For myself, I own the words 'too fast' seem to me to be both nonsense, and, at least, questionable English; whereas the whole context shows that 'to fast' makes admirable sense." —Dryden, no doubt, meant "to fast," whatever his printers may have made him say.

International Telegraphic Communication.—The official as well as mechanical completion of the submarine telegraph was announced on Saturday morning by the following letter from Lord De Mauley and Mr. Cadogan to the *Morning Chronicle*:—

Considerable interest having been excited on the subject of this experiment, we have much satisfaction in stating that, all difficulties of an official nature having been obviated, there is every reason to believe that the communication between the two countries will very shortly be in operation. Being present yesterday morning (October 22) at the Bureau des Télégraphes, in Paris, in company with M. Foy, the director-in-chief, and other gentlemen connected with the undertaking in question, a message was sent, at our request, to the South Foreland Light-house, near Dover, to inquire if M. C—— was still waiting there. The answer that M. C—— was on his way to London reached us in less than one minute and a half after the message had been despatched from Paris.

A "Telegraphic Congress" assembled at Vienna proposes to establish a union between different states; to have translators employed, so as to transmit all despatches without delay; to have an uniform tariff; to pay the receipts into a common fund, and to divide them afterwards between the states, in proportion to the length of their telegraphic lines, &c. The new arrangements are, it is said, to come into operation on the 1st of January next; and if France shall accede to them, it will be possible to send a despatch in a very few minutes from Trieste to Calais or Ostend.

Emptier than Empty!—The *Sydney Morning Herald*, June 16, reports the arrival in Penrith of some of "the Ophir pilgrims" from the diggings, with "empty stomachs and emptier pockets."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 29, Two o'clock.

REFORM CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

A meeting of leading reformers was held yesterday at Manchester. Among those present were Messrs. Bright, Henry, and Kershaw. It was resolved, that the Premier having announced his intention to introduce a new reform measure during the coming session, the meeting, in compliance with urgent requests from many parts of the country, resolves to convene a meeting of friends of reform, chiefly from Lancashire and Yorkshire, to confer on steps to give due expression to public opinion, and thus secure such a measure as may be satisfactory to the country.

The proposed conference is to be held in the beginning of December.

The National Parliamentary Association held an influential and crowded meeting, on Monday, in Bedford. The deputation consisted, in the absence of Sir Joshua Walmsley and Mr. Fox, of Mr T. J. Serle, and Mr. E. Clarke. Mr. John Houghton and Mr. C. H. Lattimore, the agricultural reformers, were among the speakers.

The St. Alban's Bribery Commission has commenced its sittings. Mr. J. Bell, the sitting member, has been twice examined; but without any direct result.

Poisoning in Suffolk.—William Rollinson, an old man, scarcely able to walk, has been committed to Bury gaol on the twofold charge of murdering Anne Cornell, a married woman, by administering to her arsenic, and attempting to destroy the life of his daughter-in-law, Mary Rollinson, by the same means. A chemist acknowledged, with much nonchalance, to having sold the prisoner arsenic a dozen or twenty times.

The London Kossuth Banquet Declined.—At the meeting of the Metropolitan Demonstration Committee, on Monday evening, the Chairman (Mr. Thornton Hunt) read the following letter in reply to the invitation to a working-class entertainment:—

Winchester, Oct. 25.

Dear Sir,—Notwithstanding the arguments you adduced, I am compelled with deep regret to persist in declining the proposed banquet, which my sincere gratitude and respect for those who propose this to honour me would have given me so much pleasure in accepting, but which I must decline, on the broad principle of not accepting any similar demonstration which might subject me to the imputation of having mixed with any party whatever, or any party question whatever, in this country—a connexion which, notwithstanding any disinclination or disavowal on the part of the mover of that demonstration, or on my own, would not fail to be construed, by malevolence, into an unseemly interference in the domestic concerns of a country not my own, and which has so generously afforded me protection and hospitality. On this account I have found it necessary to decline all invitations of this nature, unless from corporate bodies, which, from their nature, are supposed not to represent any party. In conclusion, I must beg leave definitively to acquaint you, that it would be most agreeable and convenient to me to receive the address, by which you inform me the working-classes propose to honour me, at my own residence, the day following that on which I receive the address from the London Corporation.

I am, dear sir, your very obedient servant,
To Thornton Hunt, Esq. L. Kossuth.

Mr. Thornton Hunt made a few remarks upon the position at present occupied by Kossuth, and recommended the committee to pay entire deference to the wishes of the great Hungarian.

Sheep Stealing by a Churchwarden.—At the Staffordshire Michaelmas Sessions, Job Yardley, a man of respectable appearance, carrying on the business of a butcher at Brockmoor, and who was stated to be one of the churchwardens of the district, was indicted for stealing fourteen ewe sheep, at Amblecote. The sheep were found in his outhouse. After a brief consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," recommending the prisoner to mercy on account of his good character. There was another indictment against the prisoner, charging him with stealing a lamb from another party, which was not proceeded with. The learned Chairman, having referred to the evidence of the prisoner's guilt as being as "clear and conclusive as any ever produced in a court of justice," sentenced the prisoner to be transported for the term of seven years.

Narrow Escape from Interment.—A Mrs. Benham, at Chelsea, has narrowly escaped being placed in her coffin alive. She had been under treatment for an internal disease for some time; fell into a state of torpor on Saturday week; and through the three succeeding days remained without signs of life. On the Tuesday afternoon a coffin arrived; but at that critical point signs of animation returned, and the supposed defunct is gradually recovering.

Progress of Bloomerism.—The curiosity to ascertain what the "Bloomer" costume really is, and to hear what can be said in its favour, has produced a plentiful supply of "lecturers" upon the subject—ladies who hold forth in its defence, exhibiting themselves and the dress at the same time. Miss Atkinson, who is described as a "very pretty" Bloomer and lecturer, appears to be the most successful. The public exhibition of the costume in the streets and parks is becoming frequent; and we observe that a Bloomer ball is advertised to take place in the aristocratic halls of Hanover-square, under highly fashionable patronage.

LITERATURE.

Philosophie Proverbiale [*La Philosophie en Proverbes*]. Par Martin F. Tupper, Docteur en Droit, et Membre de la Société Royale. Translated by George Metivier. London: T. Hatchard.

The publication of a French version of Mr. Tupper's best work is scarcely a fair occasion for criticising his "philosophy in proverbs;" nor would our readers tolerate a discussion, at this date, of its merits and faults. Notwithstanding, therefore, that we have an opinion about it, which—for the sake of those blind admirers who *will* pet its mannerisms and *won't* see its superficialities—we should rather like to express, we will content ourselves with saying, that we are sufficiently delighted with Mr. Tupper's good things to be moderately calm even when he bores us; and, therefore, are disposed to greet kindlily this attempt to extend his audience. There are worthy thoughts and fine feelings enough in the book, to keep it amongst our well-read literature, and to commend it to a place in foreign climes.

This translation, so far as we have examined it, appears to be faithful and elegant.

English readers will of course prefer to read the work in their own tongue, and in the author's own words; but we should think Mr. Metivier's labours likely to be very welcome to French students of our current literature. We would also emphatically recommend it as a French reading book for the higher classes in schools of both sexes; as calculated to promote intellectual culture while teaching a language, and as affording an opportunity for comparing the idioms of the English with those of the French language, by means of the original work. The translator has prefixed a "Preface" in the style of Mr. Tupper's compositions, from which we extract the opening lines:—

"Honneur aux Proverbes, sagesse des siècles, saillie de l'instant,
Conseillers de l'humanité fragile, instructeurs de la société naissante,
Miel des abeilles de la méditation, nectar de la coupe de l'intelligence,
Echos de l'expérience, refrains sacrés du berceau de la vie,
Semence féconde et précieuse d'une ample récolte de vertus!"

We also give a few lines from the translation, as a specimen of the general execution of the work:—

"L'enfant dans une maison est une source de vrais plaisirs, un messager de paix et d'amour:
Un lieu de repos pour l'innocence sur la terre; l'anneau qui unit les anges et les hommes;
C'est, toutefois, un talent qui t'est confié, un prêt dont l'intérêt te sera redemandé;
Une joie quoique mêlée d'inquiétude; douce comme le miel, mais amère aussi.
Le caractère se forme jour après jour, et tout concourt à le développer,
Et il se peut que le pli du bien ou du mal se prenne dans l'enfance:
Egratigne l'écorce verte d'un rejeton, ou tords-le lui-même inconsidérément dans le sol,
Le chêne cicatrisé, tortu, témoignera contre toi, siècle après siècle;
De même, tu peux diriger l'ame vers le bien, ou la livrer au mal corrupteur,
La disposition habituelle étant le résultat des premières impressions qui la façonnent:
C'est pourquoi, bien que la voix de l'Instruction sollicite l'oreille de l'intelligence,
Même avec le lait de sa mère, le nouveau-né boit l'Education."

Our readers will recognise this as the well-known passage commencing, in the original, "A babe in a house is a well-spring of pleasure," &c. We conclude that the translation is issued under the auspices of Mr. Tupper, from the fact that it contains a new portrait, after Pickersgill, R.A., and that it proceeds from the house of his publisher.

Æternitas; or, Glimpses of the Future Destinies of Man. By William Bathgate. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.

This volume is highly distinguished by thoughtfulness and reverence, as became the treatment of so great and solemn a theme. Its pages glow with the earnestness of the writer, and manifest his strong sense of the responsibility of the task he has undertaken. He has occupied himself with great principles and scripture utterances,—the doctrine of immortality, and the essences of destiny; not with minor features of the coming life,—such as the intermediate state, and the nature of the resurrection body. He has not shunned the controversial questions involved, but neither has he chiefly been engaged with them; the grand aim has been, to use his own words, "to *carry home* to the bosoms of men the spirit-swaying truths of the future of the Scriptures." The book is not, however, merely the practical application of momentous truths; it develops, with much reasoning power and sound knowledge of the Scriptures, a succession of principles and their consequences; and thence derives the weighty practical considerations by which it is sought to stir the thought and quicken the conscience of man, as a dweller on "the borders of the unseen worlds."

Mr. Bathgate has first directed his attention to the establishment of the Immortality of the Soul; and in this part of his work has adduced arguments from the constitution of man, and from Natural Theology, for the *probability* of natural immortality; and exhibited the proofs deducible from Bible theology in support of the *fact*. He has avoided resting his argument on isolated passages of Scripture, especially those of a highly-figurative character; and he has forcibly stated—although popularly rather than critically—the considerations fundamental to the inquiry, and the conclusions dictated by the general scope of the divine revelation. The topic next discussed is, the opposite moral conditions of souls in the future life; then follow glimpses of the future destinies of the saved and lost, and the grounds on which those destinies respectively are fixed. The final chapter is a thrilling application of the truths previously developed, and urges "the appeal of the great futurity to man." Appendixes further contain remarks "On the Future Destiny of Departed Infants," and "On the Probable Future of the Heathen"—the latter, especially, an enlightened and interesting discussion.

A brief extract will speak for the quality of the volume:—

"There are certain feelings in the human bosom, feelings which seem to be the spontaneous issue of our intellectual and moral constitution, which countenance the probability of a future state, an eternal hereafter. There is a very general, if not altogether, universal presentiment of a future life. Instead of saying, that 'the feeling of immortality is one of the universal instincts,' it may be more proper to view it as a deduction flowing from the conformation and tendencies of the mind itself. It is difficult to persuade a child that death in any shape is before him, and even after the little one understands that dust returns to dust, he clings to the idea that something within will live—he cannot realize the conception of his non-existence, without feeling as if the very intuitions of his being were violated, or, if not the intuitions, the unavoidable deductions of his nature. Through life, this presentiment of futurity is ever and anon stirring the heart of man. It may often slumber, but is liable to be awakened as the monitor of the pilgrim to eternity.

"It is this presentiment which manifests itself in those longing aspirations towards the future which swell the bosom of humanity. The human mind has not only the intimation that eternity has dawned upon it, but there is a yearning desire after the great beyond. This shade of our argument assumes that such a yearning desire cannot ultimately remain ungratified. It is highly improbable, if not absolutely impossible, that the soul could so far belie its own nature, as to dwell so earnestly, so pressingly, on the future, were there in fact no future before it. There is nothing sinful in such aspirations, such yearnings after immortality; and how came they into existence unless kindled by the breath of the Creator? Are they, indeed, but the delusive longings of fanaticism, the speculative dreamings of diseased minds? Does reason testify that it is more probable that they are the pleasing reveries of a spiritual moth, than that they are the outgoings of an heir of immortality? Is not probability on the side of the position, that such yearnings will yet be satiated?"

Mr. Bathgate always writes with power and fervour, and often with eloquence and beauty. Among popular theological works of recent production, there are few more admirable or more fitted to usefulness than this little volume.

Homer's Iliad: Books I., VI., XX., and XXIV. With a Copious Vocabulary. For the use of Schools and Colleges. By James Fergusson, M.D., F.E.I.S. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

This is a very useful and thoroughly practical schoolbook, edited by Dr. Fergusson, the editor of the well-known Edinburgh Academy Series. The vocabulary contains references to the derivation and composition of words, and explanations of the more difficult phrases. It will not carry the pupil very far in his knowledge of Homeric peculiarities; but may be used with great advantage by beginners, who having, by its aid, acquired a familiarity with Homeric words, might then proceed to a more scholar-like and complete work.

The Illustrated Exhibitor Almanack for 1852. London: John Cassell, 335, Strand.

Mr. Cassell entered very spiritedly, and with good judgment, on the production of his "Illustrated Exhibitor;" and has been encouraged by its success to issue the present publication, and to promise others which he resolves shall be distinguished equally by the excellence of their literary matter, and the beauty of their pictorial illustrations. This almanack contains the usual chronological and political information, social statistics, and other matters of general utility; and has, in addition, a considerable amount of literature, on physical phenomena, remarkable places and events, customs and usages, and other subjects. It is adorned by pictorial illustrations of the months in different countries, and of the seasons, by Tony Johannot; also, by designs from an Anglo-Saxon Calendar preserved in the Cottonian Library, and by representations of unusual natural occurrences. These are of very various degrees of merit; but it may safely be said, that an almanack so rich in picture and literature was never before produced at such a moderate price. It deserves success; and is likely to have it, as the first candidate for patronage amongst the almanacks for the year 1852.

Chambers's Papers for the People. Vol. XI. London: Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.—[Another good volume of this serial; perhaps less rich than some of its

predecessors, but containing several admirable papers; amongst which we would specify "Animal Instincts and Intelligence," as a very intelligently written and valuable collection of the facts contributed by recent science to the study of the inborn capacities and means of acquired capacity belonging to the animal tribes,—another paper of great merit on the "Troubadours and Trouveres,"—and a very interesting and useful account of "Industrial Investments and Associations." We greatly regret that there will be but one volume more of this series—the highest in character ever published by Messrs. Chambers.]——*Memoir of the Rev. W. Chapman, for Forty Years Minister of Greenwich-road Chapel.* With Sermons, Annual Hymns, &c. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.—[A volume intended chiefly for attached friends, and attendants on the ministry of the subject of the memoir; and not professing to seek "extended public patronage." The memoir is executed in a manner deserving the approbation and sympathy of the body of readers it specially addresses.] ——*Providence and Prophecy; or, God's Hand Fulfilling His Word; more especially in the Revolutions of 1848, and subsequent Events.* By the Rev. W. Rees. London: H. Hughes, 15, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—[We learn from the Preface that this volume contains lectures delivered, in various places, in the *Welsh* language; and that the author having been requested to deliver them in English, considered himself incompetent to that task, and consented to publish them instead; for which purpose a sufficient subscription-list was procured by friends. The author, as a Welshman, asks mercy for his style, not for his sentiments. We, for our own part, think the former clear and manly; and offer objection only to the latter. Mr. Rees writes like an intelligent and well-read man; his opinions of recent and passing events are sound and liberal; but we do not believe in his application of prophetic intimations to them. There is much that is graphic and vigorous in the book; but it is corrupted by what seems to us—however or by whomsover attempted—the absurd error of interpreting the Apocalyptic visions by petty contemporaneous events as their literal and final fulfilment.]——*The Triumph; or, the Coming Age of Christianity.* Selections from Authors, chiefly Religious and Philosophical. By J. M. Morgan. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.—[Mr. Minter Morgan labours on to promote social regeneration; and, when he least secures the agreement of men, fails not to deserve their respect and sympathy. This work has the same general object as his "Phœnix Library;" and is specifically intended to promote "early and consistent training, no less than teaching," and to show "the advantages of maintaining the principle of undivided interests among all the members of society, as essential to its continual progress in knowledge, virtue, and happiness." The extracts are from the most diversified sources—Baxter and Bulwer, Tillotson and Miss Martineau, Dr. Cumming and Robert Owen, the Archbishop of Canterbury and George Sand, and many others of equal affinity! Mr. Morgan, however, has the lion's share of the book. On the whole, we like it,—with its well-selected scriptures on every page, its catholic spirit, its right intent; and, accordingly, we commend it.]——*Counsels to Christian Parents regarding the Education of their Children.* Prepared by a Committee of the United Presbyterian Synod. Glasgow: S. and T. Dunn.—[A little book worthy of the attentive and devout perusal of all parents; and fitted, by its judicious, earnest, and affectionate counsels, to deepen their sense of responsibility, and to afford them practical guidance in the discharge of their important duties.]——*A First Spelling-book.* By C. W. Connon, M.A. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.—[Greatly in advance of most works of a similar kind. The words are classified, "either with regard to some letter, or combination of letters, in them, or on the basis of derivation, or according to their meaning;" and division into syllables, and arbitrary marks for indicating pronunciation, are abandoned. It relies on *imitation and repetition* for success in imparting these elements of the arts of reading and writing.]——*Gospel Victories; or, Missionary Anecdotes relating to Primitive Methodist Preachers.* By Thomas Church. London: Aylott and Jones, Paternoster-row.—[A book which will be very interesting and edifying to members of the Primitive Connexion; and which will engage the sympathy and admiration of many others for the simplicity, faithfulness, and perseverance displayed by that body, in their labours to extend the kingdom of Jesus amongst the ignorant poor.] —— *The Glorious Gospel a Free Gospel.* By John Cox, Author of "Pastoral Memorials," &c. Second edition, enlarged. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.—[Directed against "systematizing in religion," and especially against the system which denies that it is the duty of sinners to repent and believe the Gospel, and which forbids the invitations of the Gospel to be addressed to sinners. We hoped this controversy was passed—that only a few very obscure and ignorant men would now be found to defend the views here assailed and refuted: we are sorry to find from Mr. Cox, a good authority on the matter, that there are hundreds of ministers still preaching a restricted and non-inviting gospel. We hope this earnest-hearted and outspoken little book will assist to bring that state of things to a final end; and especially commend it to those who will be predisposed to hear Mr. Cox, from the fact that he maintains firmly the distinctive tenets of Calvinism.]

Lord Palmerston and the Neapolitan Government.—The *Independence* of Brussels, and subsequently our own papers, publish a note addressed by Lord Palmerston to Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Minister in London, of which the following is the substance:—

Prince,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 9th, accompanied by a pamphlet intituled, "The Neapolitan Government and Mr Gladstone," and copies of which you beg me to forward to the Royal Ambassadors at the different Courts of Europe. I beg to reply, that I cannot accede to your request, not wishing to assist in disseminating a publication which, in my opinion, neither does honour to its author nor to the Government which it seeks to defend, nor to the political party of which he makes himself the champion. . . . I feel myself compelled to declare that the letters of Mr. Gladstone to Lord Aberdeen, presented the sad picture of a system of illegality, injustice, and cruelty, such as no one could believe could have been practised in our day in an European country. The information which I have received from different sources has led me to the conclusion, that Mr. Gladstone has in no way exaggerated the evils which he depicts. On the contrary, he appears to have had for his objects to call public attention to abuses which, if they were to longer endure, would necessarily sap the foundation of the Neapolitan Government, and would open the road to those violent explosions which sooner or later burst forth when injustice is prolonged and aggravated. . . . The Government of Naples will be much mistaken if it imagines that a pamphlet, consisting of a flimsy tissue of bare assertions and reckless denials, mixed up with coarse ribaldry and commonplace abuse of public men and political parties, will accomplish any useful purpose or render any real service to the Government on whose behalf it appears to have been written. And I must take leave to observe that there are admissions, direct and indirect, in Mr. Macfarlane's pamphlet, which go far to establish the conclusions which he professes an intention to overthrow. Palmerston.

The Liverpool County Court Affair.—A communication has been received by the Chairman of the "Whitty committee," from the Earl of Carlisle, respecting the inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, from which it appears his lordship has decided that the inquiry shall be conducted in Preston, and not in Liverpool, as was requested by the memorialists.

Purchase of Suburban Cemeteries.—An award has been made by Mr. Peacock, Q.C., the umpire between two of the metropolitan cemeteries and the Board of Health in the matter of the compensation due to the companies for the Brompton Cemetery, and the Nunhead Cemetery. For Brompton Cemetery £168,762 was claimed, £42,836 was offered, and £72,921 was awarded. For the Nunhead Cemetery, £99,349 was claimed, £39,871 was offered, and £42,153 was awarded.

[Advertisement.] — We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhœa, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—*See Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]—Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Thursday afternoon. Lord Seymour and Earl Granville were sworn in members of the Privy Council, and took their seat at the board. It was ordered that Parliament be further prorogued from the 4th November to the 15th January.

Mr. John Shepherd and Sir James Weir Hogg, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the East India Company, had an audience on behalf of the directors, to request her Majesty's gracious acceptance of a memorial of the Indian compartment in the Great Exhibition of Industry and Art. The present was a selection of Dacca muslins, furniture, and jewellery, including a costly string of pearls, specimens of silver filagree work, one or two of the jewelled agate cups, carpets, shawls, and brocades.

Mr. Richard Kindersley, and Mr. James Parker, nominated Vice-Chancellors, were presented, and received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. Joseph Paxton, Mr. William Cubitt, and Mr. Charles Fox, the designer, architect, and constructor of the Crystal Palace, also received the honour of knighthood.

On the same day the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition met at Windsor Castle, Prince Albert presiding. The principal subject of consideration was, the bestowment of certain sums in remuneration of services. Among the sums decided upon was one of £5,000 for Mr. Paxton, for his design of the building. A further sum of between £2,000 and £3,000 was agreed upon as rewards for the Sappers employed in the building, and it was recommended that the sum should be expended in the purchase of articles which would be calculated to serve as useful as well as pleasing memorials of the Exhibition. A considerable sum was also ordered to be placed at the disposal of Sir R. Mayne, K.C.B., Commissioner of Police, for the purpose of its distribution among the members of the police force in attendance at the Exhibition. A sum equal to four weeks' salary was also ordered to be paid to all persons whose services might be dispensed with at the close of the Exhibition.

A more important ministerial change than the admission of Lords Grenville and Seymour to the Cabinet is announced. Mr. Sullivan, the Deputy Secretary of War, retires, and is succeeded by Mr. Hawes, whose place as Colonial sub-Secretary is taken by Mr. Frederick Peel.

BIRTHS.

October 20, at No. 5, Botolph-lane, Mrs. John James Homan, of a daughter.

October 23, at Newport Pagnell, the wife of Mr. W. W. James, of a son.

October 28, at Reading, the wife of Mr. G. Lovejoy, bookseller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 19, at Sydney, New South Wales, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, Mr. C. F. Edwards, of George-street, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of R. Nott, Esq., of Camberwell, Surrey.

September 24, at Falmouth, Jamaica, by the Rev. P. Anderson, Presbyterian Missionary at Belle Vue, the Rev. James Milne, of First-hill (of the London Missionary Society), to Emily Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Adam Vine, of Wilts, England.

October 19, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Davies, Charles Stuart to Eliza Baker.

October 19, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Davies, John Shoesmith to Ann Honeysett.

October 21, at the Independent chapel, Braunton, North Devon, by the Rev. S. C. Kent, Job Easton, Esq., of New York, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. B. Perryman, of Braunton.

October 23, at Hoxton Academy Chapel, by the Rev. J. Rowland, Mr. David Faulkner, of Hackney-road, to Miss Elizabeth Laver, of Houndsditch.

October 23, at the Independent Chapel, Staindrop, Durham, by the Rev. R. Jones, Mr. John Douglas, of the London City Mission, to Miss Anne Mountain, second daughter of Mr. J. Mountain, of Staindrop.

October 26, at the Congregational Chapel, Market Drayton, by the Rev. D. W. Evans, minister, Mr. Thomas Ireland, of Stoke, to Miss Caroline Trevor, of Drayton, all in the county of Salop.

DEATHS.

October 10, at Whalley-range, near Manchester, after a protracted illness, Catherine, the eldest daughter of T. Bickham, Esq.

October 17, at Gondhurst, Kent, Miss Broadley, the eldest daughter of the late P. Broadley, Esq., of Clapham.

October 19, at Glasenwood-house, Essex, in his 27th year, Frederick Wood, Esq., eldest surviving son of the Rev. Sir J. P. Wood, Bart.

October 19, at Laira-cottages, near Plymouth, after four years' illness, aged 58, Mr. J. Spasshatt, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church at Redruth, Cornwall.

October 24, at Stoke Newington-green, aged nine years and a half, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Cross.

October 24, aged 75, at her son's (the Rev. Frederick Neller), Islington, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. T. Neller, of Camberwell—in the faith and peace of the gospel.

October 25, at Ballincurrig, near Cork, William Crawford Logan, jun., second son of William C. Logan, Esq., of the same place.

October 28, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of R. Gamman, Esq., of Wilmot-square, Bethnal-green, and of Store House Wharf, Ratcliffe.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble, whilst riding on the Grand Parade, Brighton, one day last week, was thrown from her horse with great violence, and narrowly escaped a very serious injury. She was conveyed to her hotel; but after a few hours was so perfectly recovered as to deliver to a gratified audience the dramatic "reading" which she had engaged to give that evening.

Losses by Fire.—A great fire occurred at Enfield, on Wednesday, on the farm-steading of Mr. Paris. It originated in a shed, from a kettle of tar boiling over; and for many hours the flames spread from barn to barn and from rick to rick, till a very large amount of property had been destroyed.—Eight houses have been burnt down at Kentisheer, near Collumpton, with a loss of two lives.

GLEANINGS.

A nephew of the notorious Hare, the associate of Burke, is to be hanged in Glasgow this week for murder.

It is said that Lord Fitzalan Howard, who lately married Miss Talbot, is about to follow the example of his father, the Duke of Norfolk, and turn Protestant.

The earth (says a German astrologer) will be destroyed by a comet in 22,000,000 years. It will "last our time," then.

The *Dublin World* says, that Conciliation Hall has been purchased by a Manchester firm, who purpose erecting on its site a Leviathan Gin-palace, on a magnificent scale!

Hear! Hear!—The *Liverpool Mail* says, that during her Majesty's visit in Lancashire she expressed herself in strong terms against the use of white kid gloves by gentlemen in drawing-room company.

The Largest Vessel Afloat.—Spaulding, the circus proprietor, is about building, in Cincinnati, a monster floating palace, for theatrical, circus, and menagerie performances. It is to be 400 feet long, with 60 feet beam, and is to accommodate 4,000 spectators. It is to be towed by two steam tenders to the various towns on the Mississippi and its tributaries in summer, and be moored at the Levee, in New Orleans, in the winter.

A Liberal Offer.—A correspondent of the *Wigan Times* of Friday, under the signature of "Emma H——," states that she has purchased a "Bloomer" suit, which she wishes to wear. She offers to present any Wigan lady with a suit, who will wear it in public along with herself.

The Chelsea Improvement Commissioners have commenced the construction of an embankment on the north side of the Thames, extending from Battersea Bridge to Cremorne Gardens. This improvement will be a great public boon, and afford a pleasant promenade and carriage-drive in the summer season.

The *Birmingham Gazette* states, that among the subscriptions to the testimonial to Captain Maconochie is one of a peculiarly interesting nature. It consists of £2 11s. 6d., given chiefly in pence by discharged prisoners and their families, as an acknowledgment of the good advice they have received from the captain, and of the kindness which has always marked his intercourse with them.

The Manchester Illumination.—The consumption of gas by the people of Manchester in their illumination in honour of the Queen's visit, was 2,316,000 cubic feet, and the cost, at 4s. 6d. per thousand feet, more than £520.

Mistaken Kindness.—The officials at the Manchester workhouse, anxious to let the in-door paupers participate in the festivities on the same occasion, gave leave of absence for the day to as many as could go, clothing them in new garments, in order that they might appear respectable. Twenty of them absconded with their new dresses.

The Question Answered.—"Come here, my little man," said a gentleman to a youngster of four years of age, when sitting in the parlour where a large company were assembled; "do you know me?" "Yes, Sir, I think I do." "Who am I, then? let me hear." "You are the man who kissed sister Jane last night in the parlour." Jane fainted.

Ethan Spike on the American Union.—The following is Ethan Spike's best effort, and it will be read with interest by all who can appreciate true eloquence and patriotism. Ethan Spike is from Down East:—"Feller-citizens, we have come up here, every man prepared to take his life in his trowsis pocket—to preserve the Union—that blessed Union—fit for, bled for, and died for, by our reverend posterity on the fields of Buena Vista, Yorktown, Mahawasky, and Waterlieu. This here glorious Union, feller-citizens, is threatened within an inch of its life. By whom? Why, by a set of unsarcumsized, mean, nasty critters, who cannot depreciate this blessed perladyium that pervades every man a vine and fig-tree—under which we have sot, and our fathers have sot, and no one has dared to molest or skeer us. Feller-citizens, I'm for the Union! Yes *sir!* and though the hull world was agin me, though the devil jined the aberlishunists, yet as Webster said in his Neburyport letter—"Hue staltum, santa Perisima Historiu sacre lox taglionis, echo signum ee Broadaxy—though pelican towered on ossa, I'd fire till all was blew! (Hear, hear, and stamping.) * * Feller-citizens, I'm in airnest! A crisis is ris! Ar it wakin' up the free, onterrified suvrins of these 'ere still more suvriner States to the reskew.

Thar's a musteria' of nations,
A wakin' up of snakes—
The devil's broken out again,
And all creation shakes.

Yes every thing is wakin' up, and takin' off its coat. Even the sleepy lion, Daniel Webster, is arousin' and shakin' his tail and mane, and prepares to fight for human rites an' democratick ugases, "The great confounder of the Constitution," as he is justly termed, in his last letter to me, very truly and gassically says—"Ethan," says he, "I don't speak as a Massachusetts man, nor nothin' else—no pen up your turkeys counteract my powers—the hull continent however bounded, is mine!"—*American Paper.*

A tablet in Glenbervie, in memory of David Greig, a young man of 28, who was drowned on the sea-beach of Aberdeen, August 6th, 1818, furnishes a model of condensed narration:—

"Young sprightly lads, as you pass by,
Stop and review how low I lie;
My colleague fell close by my side;
At nine we were as brisk as ye,
At ten were in eternity,
Swept by a strong refluent tide.
I twenty-eight,
He twenty-four,
One fatal wave
Did both devour."

Here ten lines are made to tell the ages of the deceased and his "colleague," the mode in which they met their death, and its sudden character, as well as a general direction to church-yard promenaders.

The Happiest Spot on Earth.—A native of Wigton, who had recently honoured the Crystal Palace with a visit, was asked, on his return home, what he thought of the Great Exhibition, and of London generally. His answer was short and decisive. "Exhibition!—Lunnun!—a' varra fine; but Wigton's the throstle nest of England! and neebody can't deny't."—*Carlisle Journal.*

Reverence for the Sabbath.—In the year 1258, at Tewkesbury, a certain Jew one Saturday fell into a cesspool, and would not allow himself to be drawn out on a Saturday, on account of his reverence for his Sabbath. Richard de Clew, Earl of Gloucester, would not allow him to be drawn out on the following day, being Sunday, because of his reverence for *his* Sabbath. And so the Jew died.—*Chronicles of London.*

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Considerable animation has pervaded the Stock Market, since our last writing, and large purchases for investment have been made. This arises from the fact, that, notwithstanding there are both stocks and shares, which, on the whole, pay a larger dividend than any Government securities, the confidence of the public in them is so little, that they prefer a smaller return, with the assurance that it can never be less, and that there is hardly a possibility that its capital price will greatly fluctuate, than a larger one, with these disagreeable and sometimes ruinous conditions attached to it. Consols, therefore, have materially increased in price, during the past week, and are quoted to-day at 97¼, with an almost certain chance of touching at 98. The market is very buoyant, and the security of stock great. This will continue until capitalists consider that prices offer a sufficient inducement for them to sell. Exchequer Bills have risen, and Bank Stock is high.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97¼ ⅜	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Cons. for Acct.	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜	97
3 per Ct. Red.	96⅝ ⅝	96⅝ ⅝	96⅝ ⅝	97 6⅞	97⅛	97⅛
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities...	97⅛ 8	98 7⅛	97⅛ xd.	98 ⅛	98⅛	98⅛
India Stock ..	—	—	—	263	—	264
Bank Stock ..	213½ 14	213 14½	212½xd.	—	214	214½
Exchq. Bills..	52 pm.	55 p.m.	54 pm.	54 pm.	57 pm.	63 pm.
India Bonds ..	61 pm.	62 p.m.	59 pm.	63 pm.	60 pm.	57 pm.
Long Annuit. .	7	7	6 15-16	—		6 16-16

The Foreign Market has been without animation. The only interesting circumstance connected with it, has been the meeting of the Spanish Bondholders, called for the purpose of taking certain precautions connected with the issue of the new bonds. Prices are as follows: Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 58¾; ⅜. Mexican Bonds, for account, 31st of October, 26¼; Peruvian Five per Cents., 1849, 88 ⅛; Portuguese Four per Cents, 33; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 101⅞, 102⅛; Sardinian Five per Cents., 82; Ditto, Scrip, 3 2¾ dis.; Spanish Three per Cents., 39; Venezuela Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents., for account, 33⅛ ¾ ⅝; Ditto, Deferred, 11¼ ⅛.

A favourable business has been doing in the Share Market, and the prices of the better class of lines have advanced. The traffic returns continue to be favourable, and much beyond general anticipation. For the last week, the gross receipts of all the railways amounted to £305,481, an increase of £35,117, on the corresponding week of last year. The receipts from the 1st of January amount to £11,975,162; being an increase of £1,617,074 over last year's returns. The following are the current prices:—Aberdeen, 8⅜ ⅝; Bristol and Exeter, 7 8½; Caledonian, 12 11⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 16⅜ 17 16¼ 17; Eastern Counties, 6; Great Northern, 15⅞ ¾; Great Western, 81½ 2 1½ ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 54 ¾ ¼; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 93¾; Ditto, New Guaranteed Six per Cent., 140; London and North Western, 114½ ¾; London and South Western, 82½ 3; Midland, 49 8⅜ ¾; North Stafford, 9; South Eastern, 18¾ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18; York and North Midland, 19¾ ⅜; Northern of France, 14.

The market for produce has been very dull. At the commencement of the week sugar was extremely heavy, and on Friday's sale, rates fully 6d. to 1s. per cwt. below those of last week were accepted, in order to lead to business. Some of the new crop of Benares just arrived has been sold at fully the above reduction. The demand for coffee has been gradually diminishing during the week, and plantation Ceylon has changed hands at a fall of 1s. per cwt., while in the native qualities transactions have taken place at 40s. 6d., at which there are now sellers, although foreign continues to realize full prices. The sales of indigo have been extremely flat, and, while prices of last week have not been generally maintained, importers, to uphold rates, have bought in very freely. In the tea market, the chief feature has been the sale of a considerable part of the "new season's" Congou, just imported, at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., which are considered good prices. Some extra fine of last season's import have also changed hands at a better price than was obtainable a few weeks since. In the inferior descriptions of Congou, the kinds above common are in good demand, at marketable rates, while the "ordinary and good ordinary," are heavy. In green teas, there have not been any transactions of importance. A public sale, to contain many parcels from the late arrivals, is appointed for the day after to-morrow (Thursday).

PRICES OF STOCKS.
The highest prices are given.

British.	Price.	Foreign.	Price.
Consols	97¼	Brazil	87
Do. Account	97	Equador	3⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced	97	Dutch 4 per cent	90
3½ New	97¼	French 3 percent..	91¼
Long Annuities	6 15-16	Granada	16
Bank Stock	214½	Mexican 5pr.et.new	26½
India Stock	264	Portuguese	32¼
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	101¼
June	57 pm.	Spanish 5 percent..	20⅜
India Bonds	62 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent....	38⅜
		Ditto Passive	5¾

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 24.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	28,458,270	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	14,424,895
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£28,458,270		£28,458,270

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,241,768
Rest	8,147,472	Other Securities ..	13,083,883
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,396,196	Notes	7,782,265
		Gold and Silver Coin	596,234
Other Deposits	10,839,401		
Seven-day and other Bills	1,268,108		
	£34,704,150		£34,704,150

Dated the 23rd day of October, 1851.
M. Marshall, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Baptist Chapel, Toddington, Bedfordshire.
Bethel Chapel, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTS.

Adcock, William Thompson, Manchester, hotel keeper, November 7 and 21: solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Son, and Mr. Street, Manchester.

Beaton, John Clarke, Martock, Somersetshire, glover, November 5, December 2: solicitors, Mr. Ring, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury; Mr. Brutton, Exeter.

Broome, Henry, Haymarket, victualler, November 4, December 9: solicitors, Messrs. Fisher and Cooke, Gray's-inn-square.

Castelli, Frank, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, merchant, November 7, December 9: solicitors, Messrs. Oliverson and Lavie, Fredyrick's-place, Old Jewry.

Cherrill, Edward William, Ramsgate, cabinet maker, November 11, December 2: solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, Ely-place, Holborn.

Davis, James Solomon, Dalby-terrace, City-road, dealer in jewellery, November 11, December 2: solicitors, Messrs. Van Sandau and Cumming, King-street, Cheapside.

Evans, Edward, Paddington-green, nurseryman, November 4, December 1: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; and Mr. Moss, Moorgate-street.

Howard, John, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer, November 7 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Brocklehurst and Bagshaw, Macclesfield; and Messrs. Slater and Heelis, Manchester.

Lees, Michael, Halifax, woollen manufacturer, November 10, December 2: solicitors, Mr. Sawbridge, Wood-street, Cheapside; Messrs. Craven and Ranken, Halifax; and Messrs. Courtenay and Compton, Leeds.

M'Burnie, John, Exeter, draper, November 5, December 2: solicitors, Messrs. Head and Venn, Exeter.

Smith, John Young, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship broker, November 4, December 2: solicitors, Messrs. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Bell, Brodrick, and Bell, Bow-churchyard, Cheapside.

Teague, Edward, jun., East Dean, Gloucestershire, grocer, November 7, December 8: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Newnham, Gloucester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Allan, William, Glasgow, provision merchant, October 30, November 20.

Barr, Robert, Glasgow, soap manufacturer, October 29, November 19.

Biggar, James, Maryholm, Kirkcudbrightshire, underwriter, October 28, November 18.

Gilbert, Thomas, Edinburgh, tailor, October 30, November 26.

Harvie, James Fulton, Dumbarton, apothecary, October 29, November 21.

Howieson, John, Holytown, Lanarkshire, flesher, October 28, November 25.

Kinmond, Alexander, and Hill, John, Dundee, flax spinners, October 31, November 21.

Stuart, Alexander, Glasgow, oil merchant, November 3 and 24.

DIVIDENDS.

S. Jevons, Lincoln, shoemaker, second and final div. of 3½d., on Saturday next and two subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—F. Tapley, Sidmouth, linen draper, third and final div. of 5½d.; on Saturday next and two subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Greenhow and Foster, Old-street and St. John-street, rectifiers, first div. of 2s. 1d.; on Saturday next and two subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—J. and T. J. Laby, Barking, coal merchants, second and final div. of 5½d.; on Saturday next and two subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—W. Rocks, Leonard-street, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, timber merchant, second and final div. of 1½d.; on Saturday next and two subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—R. G. Roberts, Liverpool, timber merchant, fifth div. of ¼ of 1d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—T. Hailston, Wheelock, Cheshire, grocer, first div. of 5s. 8d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—T. Richardson, Liverpool, cutler, first div. of 3s. 6d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—J. Winter, Stoke-under-Hamdon, Somersetshire, further div. of 11½d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—T. Floud, Exeter, banker, final div. of 1d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—C. S. Flood, Honiton, banker, first div. of 5s. on the separate estate; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—T. H. Butler, Lichfield, ironmonger, first div. of 1s. 3d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—J. Hinks, Warwick, grocer, first dividend of 9½d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, October 27.

The show of Wheat samples from Essex and Kent was small this morning, but there being some quantity offering from Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, the trade was dull, and prices of Red 1s. per qr. lower than on Monday last; fine White Wheat being scarce maintained at previous quotations. For Foreign the demand was limited, and prices unaltered. In floating cargoes less doing. American Flour meets with inquiry at full prices, but French neglected. Barley in small supply, and fully as dear. Fine new Malt readier sale. Beans and Grey Peas firm, but White Peas 1s. to 2s. cheaper. The supply of Oats was small, and good fresh Corn readily, and the turn dearer than on Monday last. Linseed Cakes quite as dear.

British.	s.	s.	Foreign.	s.	s.
Wheat—			Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	34	36	Dantzig	37	44
Ditto White	42	44	Anhalt and Marks	34	36
Line., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	33	36	Ditto White	38	40
Northumber. and Scotch, White	35	36	Pomeranian red	36	38
Ditto, Red	34	36	Rostock	33	45
Devon, and Somerset., Red	—	—	Danish and Friesland	33	34
Ditto White	—	—	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga	28	31
Rye	26	27	Polish Odessa	36	34
Barley	26	32	Marianopoli & Berdianski	30	33
Scotch	20	27	Taganrog	32	30
Angus	—	—	Brabant and French	32	34
Malt, Ordinary	—	—	Ditto White	38	40
Pale	48	52	Salonica	30	32
Peas, Grey	26	28	Egyptian	24	26
Maple	28	30	Rye	24	26
White	23	25	Barley—		
Boilers	27	29	Wismar & Rostock	21	22
Beans, Large	24	25	Danish	20	23
Ticks	25	27	Saal	21	22
Harrow	26	27	East Friesland	20	21
Pigeon	26	29	Egyptian	17	18
Oats—			Dunube	17	18
Line & York. feed	16	19	Peas, White	23	24
Do. Poland & Pot.	19	21	Boilers	25	26
Berwick & Scotch.	20	21	Beans, Horse	23	25
Scotch feed	18	19	Pigeon	26	28
Irish feed and black	16	17	Egyptian	22	23
Ditto Potato	19	20	Oats—		
Linseed, sowing	50	54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	15	17
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£20 to £22 per last		Do. thick and brew	19	21
Carraway Seed, Essex, new	26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	19	20
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton			Flour—		
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 0s. per 1,000			U. S., per 196 lbs.	15	21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			Hamburg	19	20
Ship	26	28	Dantzig and Stettin	19	20
Town	35	37	French, per 280 lbs.	23	27

Weekly average for Oct. 18.		Aggregate average of the six weeks.	
Wheat	35s. 6d.	Wheat	37s. 1d.
Barley	25 2	Barley	25 6
Oats	17 3	Oats	18 7
Rye	25 0	Rye	25 4
Beans	27 8	Beans	28 7
Peas	26 2	Peas	27 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, Smithfield, Monday, October 27.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were moderate, the time of year considered, whilst their condition was by no means first-rate. Owing to the favourable change in the weather, and the increased attendance of both town and country buyers, the Beef trade ruled active, and the whole of the stock was disposed of at an advance on the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs. The general top figure obtained for Beef was 3s. 8d., but 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. was made for very prime Scots. The aggregate supply of Sheep being comparatively limited, we have to report an improved demand for that description of stock, the value of which was enhanced 2d. per 8lbs. The primest old Downs realised 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. without difficulty. Although the number of Calves was somewhat extensive, the Veal trade ruled steady, and the currencies had an upward tendency. We had a better trade for Pigs, at fully the late improvement in value.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.		Veal	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	
Mutton	2 10	4 2	Pork	2 10	3 10

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs
Friday	840	3,000	240	310
Monday	4,546	24,870	242	570

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Oct. 27.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d.		Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	
Middling do	2 4	2 6	Mid. ditto	2 10	3 4
Prime large	2 8	2 10	Prime ditto	3 6	3 10
Prime small	3 0	3 2	Veal	2 6	3 6
Large Pork	3 6	3 4	Small Pork	3 6	3 8

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.—Business to a respectable extent was done in Irish Butter; prices for all kinds advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt.; and the tone and character of the market have improved since this day se'nnight. The best Foreign was also 2s. per cwt. dearer. In Bacon there was no new feature. All of prime quality that arrived of Irish and Hambro' met ready buyers at full prices. There was some quantity sold for the next four weeks at 46s., and for November to January at 44s. to 45s. on board. Hams and Lard scarcely varied in value or demand.

English Butter Market, October 27.—Our trade is active for fine Butter at rather improved prices.

Dorset, fine weekly	94s. to 96s. per. cwt.
Ditto, middling	70s. to 84s. "
Devon	88s. to 90s. "
Fresh	9s. to 12s. doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, October 27.—

We have no change to notice in the general character of our market, which remains inactive at about last week's rates. Duty, £128,000.

Sussex Pockets	105s. to 126s.
Weald of Kents	126s. to 145s.
Mid and East Kents	140s. to 220s.

POTATOES, Southwark, Waterside, October 27.—We have had several arrivals from Scotland since our last report, and a few from Yorkshire, which, with a liberal supply from Kent and Essex, has stocked our market quite equal to the demand; trade is exceedingly heavy, and very low prices are submitted. The York Regents arrived so late in the week that none have yet been sold, therefore we cannot quote the price. The following are this day's quotations:—

Scotch Regents	40s. to 50s. per ton.
Kent and Essex	50s. to 60s.
Do. Shaws	45s. to 55s.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, October 25.—Peaches and and Nectarines are over for the season. English Pines are large and fine. Grapes are abundant, and meet with a heavy sale, owing to the large importation of foreign ones. Pears are also brought from the Continent. The best English kinds are Gansel's Bergamot, Brown Beurré, and Marie Louise. These fetch from 2s. to 4s. per dozen, and 8s. to 12s. per half-sieve. Damsons are over. Oranges are coming in pretty plentifully. Nuts remain nearly the same as quoted last week. Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., are sufficient for the demand. Potatoes are generally good in quality. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are scarce and dear. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonette, Heliotropes, Stephanotis, Bignonia venusta, and Roses.

SEEDS, London, Monday, October 27.

The operations in the Seed market were unimportant. Prices of Linseed and Rapeseed were about the same as on this day week; Canary barely sold so well as before; and Brown Mustard-seed was the turn cheaper. The demand for Winter Tares was very languid, and prices unsettled.

British Seeds.

Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass [nominal] ..... £— to £—
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..... 16s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last) .... new £21 to £23.....old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white....7s. 6d. to 8s.; brown, 7s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.) ..... 16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s
Tares, Winter, per bush.....4s. 0d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Carraway (per cwt.) ..... new, 31s. to 33s.; fine, 34s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed..... red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

Foreign Seeds, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) ..... £6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) ..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.) ..... small 22s. to 23s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

TALLOW, Monday, October 27.

The stock of Tallow having increased to 42,233 casks, our market has ruled heavy since Monday last, at further depressed rates.

To-day, new P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.; and old, 36s. 9d. to 37s. 0d. Town Tallow 37s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. There are now 36,006 casks on passage from St. Petersburg. Last week the imports were 5,163, and the deliveries 2,317 casks.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1847.	1848	1849	1850	1851.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	23,396	30,022	42,246	36,361	42,233
Price of Y.C.	44s. 6d. to 45s. 3d.	44s. 9d. to 45s. 0d.	37s. 0d. to —s. 0d.	38s. 6d. to —s. 0d.	37s. 6d. to new to 37s. 9d
Delivery last week	2,763	2,550	2,839	2,387	2,317
Do. from 1st June	35,793	40,248	34,092	37,013	35,510
Arrived last week	871	841	3,09	1,918	6,163
Do. from 1st June	51,090	62,779	50,868	47,739	41,210
Price of Town	48s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	41s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, City, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 3,898 bales. Of this quantity 1,295 bales were from Sydney, 648 from Van Diemen's Land, 348 from the Cape of Good Hope, 48 from South Australia, and 1,226 from Odessa, 108 from Germany, and the rest from France and Madeira. Public sales of about 40,000 bales of colonial wool commenced on Thursday, with a fair attendance of home and continental purchasers, whose biddings were animated, and the rates obtained have been from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. beyond the average prices of the last series. The stock of colonial wool in London now is estimated at 44,844 bales, of which 16,500 are from Sydney, 14,942 from Port Philip, 3,522 Van Dieman's Land, 2,300 Adelaide, 222 Swan River and New Zealand, and 7,328 Cape.

Liverpool, October 18.—Scotch.—There is not the slightest improvement to notice in the demand for Scotch wool of any kind; but, as holders are not inclined to give way, the quotations are supported.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9	0 to	10	0
White Highland do.	12	0	12	6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	11	0	12	0
Do. do. washed	11	6	13	0
Laid Cheviot do. unwashed.	12	0	14	0
Do. do. washed	13	0	16	6
White Cheviot do. do.	22	0	24	0

Imports for the week ..... 324 bags.
Previously this year ..... 8,042 do.

Foreign.—The attention of trade is at present taken up with the public sales going forward in London, which had commenced favourably on the 23rd inst. Public sales are advertised to take place here on the 18th of November, when will be offered some Spanish frontier; and about 1,000 bales East India wool will be

Imports for the week ..... 679 bales.
Previously this year..... 60,191 "

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 30s. 9d. to —s.0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s 0d. to —s.; foreign, 33s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £41; Spanish, £38 0s.; Sperm £85 to £—, bagged £84; South Sea, £31 to £33 0s.; Seal, pale, £33 10s. to £—0s.; do. coloured, £32; Cod, £36 10s. to £40; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29. 6s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, October 27.

A dull market, at the rates of Friday. Holywell Main, —s. 0d.; West Hartley, —s. 0d.; North Percy Hartley, —s.; South Hartlepool's, —s. 0d.; Hetton's, 18s. 6d.; Stewart's, 18s. 3d.; Tees, 16s. 3d.; Haswell's, 16s. 6d.; Lambton's, —s. 0d.; Braddyll's, 16s. 0d.; Kellos's, 16s. 0d.; Wylam's, 15s. 0d.; Eden, —s. 0d.; Whitworth's —s. 0d.; Exon, —s. 6d.; Richmond's, —s. 0d.; Adelaide's 15s. 6d.; R. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; B. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; Durham, —s. 0d.; Heugh Hall, —s. 0d.; Cassop's, —s. 0d.; Reeper's, —s.; Brown's Deanery, —s. 0d.; Belmont's, —s. 0d.

Fresh arrivals, 17; left from last day, 38; total, 55.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

Sugar.—The public sales have been small, yet they went off heavily, and a considerable portion was bought in to support the market. 450 hhds. West India sold. 3,300 bags Bengal were offered, of which 700 were withdrawn, 1,400 sold, and the remainder bought in. Prices are quoted the same as Friday last. Refined remains quoted, grocery lumps, 44s. 6d. to 49s.; low qualities more plentiful than last week.

Coffee.—900 bags good ordinary native Ceylon were offered in public sale, and bought in 40s. to 41s., but subsequently sold at 40s. which was 1s. decline. 200 casks and 600 bags plantation Ceylon sold steadily at last week's prices, 49s. to 66s. 300 bags washed Rio bought in, 44s. to 45s. 200 bags Madras, chiefly bought in, 40s. to 44s. 120 bags Mangalon sold 37s. to 52s.

Cocoa.—A small parcel Trinidad sold in public sale, 38s. to 47s.

Tea.—The large public sales declared for Thursday have suspended business by private contract.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO DRAPERS.

WANTED, as Second Hand, an Assistant in the General Linen and Woollen Drapery, in a Dissenter's family.

Apply, stating Age, Salary required, and references, to BUTLER and PENDERED, Royston, Cambridgeshire.

AN INDEPENDENT MINISTER, residing 40 miles from London, wishes to receive into his family A YOUTH, or TWO BROTHERS, whose school education may have been neglected or terminated, but whose parents may wish them to pursue their studies earnestly for a year or two, previous to entering on the active business of life. It is supposed that such a course may facilitate the formation of those habits and refinements not ordinarily acquired or practised at school.

Particulars may be known and references given (and exchanged), on application *by letter* to A. B. C., office of the "Nonconformist."

A VALEDICTORY SERVICE in connexion with the DEPARTURE of the Rev. D. J. EAST to the Island of Jamaica, will be held in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, PARADISE ROW, WALTHAM ABBEY, on MONDAY EVENING, November 3rd, 1851, at half-past Six o'clock. The Rev. Joseph Angus, M.A., of Stepney College, will describe the sphere of labour. The Rev. Frederick Trestrail, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, will receive from the Rev. D. J. East a statement of his views of his anticipated work; and the Rev. W. H. Murch, D.D., his former tutor, will deliver the Valedictory Address. The Rev. Samuel Brown, of Loughton, and other ministers, are expected to conduct the devotional exercises. A Collection in aid of the funds of the Baptist Missionary Society will be made at the close of the Service.

Tea will be provided in the School-room at Five o'clock, at a charge of Sixpence each. Trains leave the Shoreditch station at 4 o'clock, 20 min. p. 4; 5, and 20 min. p. 5; and return from Waltham at 36 min. p. 9 o'clock.

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The particulars of many hundreds of properly authenticated Testimonials, may be had from every Agent.

THE success of these Medicines is unexampled, they are taken with equal benefit in hot as in cold climates, and their use has consequently extended all over the world, where in every principal city or town an agent for their sale has been established.

This great celebrity has tempted many to counterfeit them in various designing ways, so that it has become necessary to admonish purchasers to be very cautious, as some shopkeepers even copy the name (with a slight variation, calculated to mislead an unguarded person), and in the form of "Lotions," "Pills," &c., attempt to pass off imitations.

All such counterfeits may be guarded against by simply observing that no medicine is genuine but "Wafers," and that the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers" are on the Government Stamp outside each box.

As a further guide to the Public, a description of each of Dr. Locock's Genuine Medicines is below.

DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Give instant relief and a rapid cure of

ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS.

For Confirmed Asthma or Consumption, two Wafers should be taken three times a day, which will very soon relieve the cough and breathing, and rapidly effect a cure.

In Coughs the effect of Dr. Locock's Wafers is truly surprizing, as within ten minutes after taking a dose the most violent cough is subdued. They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

To Singers and Public Speakers these Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

Note.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Price 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. The 2s. 9d. boxes contain nearly three of the 1s. 1½d., and the 11s. boxes contain five of those at 2s. 9d.

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS.

THEY HAVE A MOST PLEASANT TASTE.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

This is an aromatic and aperient Medicine of great efficacy for regulating the secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver, and is the only safe remedy for all Bilious Affections, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Pains in the Stomach, Flatulency, or Wind, and all those complaints which arise from Indigestion or Biliousness. It is mild in its action and suitable for all seasons and constitutions, while its agreeable taste renders it the best Medicine for Children.

DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS

HAVE A PLEASANT TASTE.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

They fortify the constitution at all periods of life, and in all Nervous Affections act like a charm. They remove all Obstructions, Heavi ss, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, and allay Pain.

They crease Appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Headaches, Giddiness, &c.

In Hysterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

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Note.—These Wafers do not contain any mineral, and may be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

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It will be understood that the above are *three different Medicines*, and are not one Medicine under various names.

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NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analyzing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

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(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food. STUART DE DECIES.

"Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,609.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork,
"August 27th, 1849.

"Sirs,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age.

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. "W. R. REEVES.

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. "REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me. "MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning.

"WALTER KEATING.

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food. "JAMES PORTER.

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. "ANDREW FRASER.

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular," &c.

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE,"

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise. "ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Gateacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 33s.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry, Sterry & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONS.

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellency. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or post free, 1s. 4d., 3s. 3d., 5s. 2d.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.

Agents will please apply.

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, LONDON, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"Mr. Editor,—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial—for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so. "George E. Bignell.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

The present proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipes, titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the roseate hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary Cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbutic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbutic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1843."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbutic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the roseate hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845.

"Sir,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers,—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the *Nottingham Review*, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"Impurity of the Blood the cause of Scurvy, Bad Legs, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scorbutic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scorbutic Drops.'"

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

Wholesale London Agents.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES. — These JUJUBES are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure Gum, which, by relieving the air passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of asthma, bronchitis, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and other affections of the chest and lungs.

Prepared and sold wholesale only by WARRICK BROTHERS, London; and retail by all chemists and druggists throughout the country. Price 1s. 1½d., per box, with directions.

COALS.

COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"
ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,
AND
EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, PIMLICO

Present Cash Price 23s. per Ton.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with peparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest *American Chemists*, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of *American Physicians and Druggists*, universally approved and adopted by the *American* people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of *bile, acids*, and *alkalies*, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the *liver*, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the *lungs*, where it assuages *inflammation*, allays *irritation*, relieves *cough*, promotes *expectoration*, dissolves *tubercles*, and heals *ulcerations*. In like manner it acts on the *stomach* to neutralize *acidity*, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lympathetic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "*the Blood is the Life*." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of *cutaneous* diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken* or *kine pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus* or *itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations*, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the *cords* and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, calculi, diabetes*, or *strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the *bladder*.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, *i. e.*, decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the *Liver*, all forms of *hepatic* or *bilious* diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the *Lungs*, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration*, and final *consumption*. When to the *stomach*, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite*, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the *Brain, spinal marrow*, or *nervous system*, it brings on *tic dolloureux*, or neuralgia, *chorea*, or St. Vitus's dance, *hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy*, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the *Eyes, opthalmia*; to the *Ears, otorrhœa*; to the *Throat, bronchitis, croup*, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it *spoils*; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it *rots*; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of *cause* and *effect*, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their *antidotes*, and all diseases have their *remedies*, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all *diseases of children*, as *measles, croup, hooping-cough, small, chicken, or kine-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds*,—and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the *blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin*.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In *coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival*. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS,
GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND,
LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *Author* and *Discoverer* of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the *Portrait, Family Coat of Arms* (the emblem of the *Lion* and the *Eagle*), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Lable; without these none is genuine.

PRICE,—PINTS, 4s. QUARTS, 7s. 6d.

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"ONE SHILLING A WEEK, WHAT WILL IT DO?"

READER! the above question is worthy of consideration. You may deem this amount very small, but by the following example it is shown, that, by provident forethought, much may be accomplished therewith.

Suppose your age to be thirty-two, for the small premium of about "*One Shilling a Week*," or £2 10s. 8d. per year, paid to the Society issuing this paper, you can secure at death ONE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING!! and which may be bequeathed to *wife, children, family, or friend*, just as you please. Besides which, this Institution being STRICTLY MUTUAL, giving the *whole profits* back to the Assured (who are Members), greatly increases the sum secured by the policy.

On being accepted a Member of the Society, and the first premium paid, should death occur that self-same day, you would leave £100, for one year's premium of £2 10s. 8d. ANY amount of provision may thus be made, as Policies are granted from £30 to £5,000, to suit the circumstances of *all* classes.

The husband and father who has made no provision against the event of his death, for those dependent on him for their daily maintenance and comfort, should be deeply anxious, when he reflects upon the fact, that the support of his family depends upon his own uncertain existence, and that at any day or hour they may be deprived of that mainstay which his daily industry secures—the wife left a sorrowing widow, and his offspring fatherless, helpless children; and thus the husband and father the stay and support, the income and the home, be removed for ever from their sight!

Surely, then, one spark of principle and forethought ought to be sufficient to influence a man to make some provision for those dear to him—a provision which the resources of LIFE ASSURANCE place within his reach.

Well may it then be asked, Who would not thus *appropriate One Shilling a Week* for the future support and well-being of those we love? having in the doing therof the certainty of this small amount of *less than two-pence per day* returning so great a blessing, and at a time when so much needed.

These "HOUSEHOLD WORDS" are issued by the Directors of the above Society. Chief Office, 63, Moorgate-street, London. Where detailed and ample prospectuses may be obtained (gratis), and all the above-mentioned advantages secured.

By order,
H. C. EIFFE, Secretary.

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